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CA, Zambia, July 7 (Reuters).—British negotiators on the Rhodesia today failed to reach a deal on reaching full settlement in the territory.

John Graham of the states, spent two inconclusive talks with Joshua M. Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front alliance.

It was recognized by the Union of African Unity as the spearhead of the war to establish black Rhodesia.

Nkomo said that "different approach" remained in the. These included the for drafting an independent constitution and details of an interim gov-

ernment sources said Mr. and Mrs. Nkomo were to return to the capital Sunday, dependent outcome of their talks.

Mr. Nkomo, speaking before the Rhodesia to confirm mission, said: "It is very difficult... A development... don't wait."

men are seeking black-represent on a constituent of a British plan to desist the guerrilla war and back majority rule.

dependence First.

Some insisted that a on could only be done the territory's 6 million had taken power in government.

nationalist leader, speaker of the Front, said no objection to the four principles Britain wants in a constitution.

There was a bill of rights, suffrage, an independent government. "But we want a beautiful constitution will be meaningless," he declared.

Some said key issues that to be discussed now include should control the police after a cease-fire, details of a black-majority government.

He wanted to continue as not with the U.S. team but with "the people" in the government.

Guerrillas slain

SURRY, Rhodesia, July 7 (Reuters).—Rhodesian security forces killed 11 black nationalists and took 3 of their in the last 24 hours, a communiqué said today.

usse Persists agenda for inki Review

LADE, July 7 (UPI).—Soviet delegates deadlocked today over proposals for a reference to review the 1954 agreement, diplomatic preparatory meeting.

Chief session today, "there change at all in each country," a Western delegation said.

Soviet Union accused countries yesterday of "torpedo" the review by insisting on word-agenda in a way which would a full debate on the human rights record.

Delegates charged that nations were blocking progress "trying to frighten us." Delegates criticized both sides and the West for to make concessions.

Western delegate said that a new proposal by Switzerland for neutral countries could be a success. "We believe 35 delegations may have joined to the neutral proposal," he said. "It is important that the implementation of the Helsinki accord in the future, including its human revisions, should be a agenda item."

Group Meets

HOLM, July 7 (UPI).—Economic Commission of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries today met for a ministerial meeting.



WHERE ARE THEY NOW?—Former Prime Minister of South Vietnam, Nguyen Cao Ky, works cash register as his wife, Dang Guyet Mai (back to camera) checks stock on shelves of their liquor and delicatessen store in suburban Los Angeles.

Suspected as Prelude to Major Trial

KGB Reveals Explosion, Arrest

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, July 7 (UPI).—The KGB took the unusual step today of announcing the arrest of an alleged terrorist who is charged with having set off a bomb outside a Moscow hotel last month.

The disclosure prompted speculation that the KGB was cultivating public opinion for an important development, possibly a major show trial.

Such a trial might have far-reaching effects on Soviet dissidents.

The communiqué did not identify the suspect or say when he had been arrested. It said that he had admitted during interrogation that he had set off a bomb in a taxi outside the Sovetskaya Hotel in Moscow on June 11, "out of base motives."

The announcement did not say whether the explosion had caused casualties or what the circumstances had been.

The hotel is one of Moscow's best and high Soviet and foreign officials often are lodged there.

Three Explosions Earlier

Last Jan. 8, three explosions occurred in Moscow, one of them in a subway car. Unofficial sources reported at the time that as many as 18 persons were believed to have been killed and 70 injured by the bombs.

News of the Jan. 8 explosions did not come directly from the Moscow police or the KGB (which deals with the most serious offenses and political crimes), but from Victor Louis, a correspondent of the London Evening News.

The long-standing association of Mr. Louis with key Kremlin officials frequently has resulted in major news disclosures by him, all presumably with the approval of the Soviet leadership.

Provocation Hinted

In his article about the January bombings, Mr. Louis ignited an acrimonious dispute between Soviet officials and dissidents by reporting that "official sources hinted that the subway bombing may have been planned by a Soviet dissident group."

In response to Mr. Louis's report, the physicist and Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov charged that the subway bombing might have been a provocation by the KGB. Mr. Sakharov denied that dissidents had been involved.

On Jan. 25, authorities summoned Mr. Sakharov to warn him of the possible consequences of "deliberately false accusations that smear the Soviet state and social system" which under Soviet law can result in a seven-year prison sentence.

Mr. Louis said today that this time he chose not to report on the June 11 bombing and the arrest. "I do not want another misinterpretation [by Western news organizations] of my article, even though it will cost me 25," he referred to the pay he would have received from the Evening Standard for a report.

Important, Unexpected Support

Foreign Minister Botha Urges Repeal of Apartheid Sex Laws

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, July 7 (UPI).—South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha today came out in favor of repeal of the controversial anti-inter-racial sex laws—the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act.

Although admitting the suggestion would not be received well by many of his peers in the Cabinet and the ruling National party, Mr. Botha said, "My personal opinion is that these laws are not necessary for our [white] survival."

The move, first suggested by Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman earlier this week, is perhaps the most meaningful call for change in 30 years of Afrikaner domination, since it would remove a cornerstone of apartheid policy—contact among the races.

Today, however, Mr. Schoeman said that he backed the government's policy on inter-racial sex and regretted stirring up controversy by calling for the legislation to be scrapped, United Press International reported.

The Mixed Marriages Act of 1949 prohibits marriage across racial lines. The Immorality Act was first passed in 1926 and prohibited extramarital sex among the races, although there was no mention of adultery within a race grouping. It was amended in 1950, after the conservative National party take-over, to prohibit any sexual relations between whites, blacks, Asians and Coloreds (mixed race).



R. F. Botha.

Mr. Botha's backing is also an important indicator of the growing rift among the Verligte (Afrikaners for "enlightened") and Verknippte ("hard-core") members of the National party over (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jailed Palestinian Guerrillas Freely Discuss Treatment by Israelis

By Bernard Edinger

GAZA, July 7 (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrilla prisoners, permitted for the first time by Israel to meet freely with journalists, have alleged beatings and mistreatment at the time of arrest and immediately after, but none claimed to have undergone torture.

The prisoners were speaking last week, with the agreement of Israeli prison authorities but outside their custody, to a cameraman from the news film agency Visnews and a reporter, the first newsmen allowed such an encounter.

The meeting was in Gaza Prison and the newsmen were allowed to choose at random former active members of guerrilla groups for interviews.

Many of the questions were about their treatment by Israeli authorities. The Sunday Times newspaper of London recently printed detailed allegations that Israeli interrogators routinely

mistreat and often torture Arab prisoners.

Israeli authorities have denied the allegations and said the Sunday Times had declined to have them checked.

Close to 20 prisoners were interviewed during a six-hour visit to the jail. This is what they said and the reaction of Israeli officials to whom the allegations were relayed:

Most of the prisoners said they were manhandled by the troops who arrested them. Israeli military sources admit that arrests can be rough, because many of the suspects are armed guerrillas who may try to shoot their way out of ambush.

A good number of the prisoners said they were beaten during interrogations. Only one prisoner said the alleged beatings had left permanent effects on him; he said his hearing had since deteriorated.

The prisoners said they considered themselves soldiers. One

Jerusalem Permits Questioning After Allegations of Torture

said: "The Israelis, too, treated me as an enemy."

Israeli police sources said that beatings were against Israeli police regulations and that the prisoners had every latitude to complain to courts or to the Red Cross.

"I have personally handled many of these complaints," a source said at national police headquarters. "In 95 per cent of the cases, we found the prisoners were lying. In the other 5 per cent of cases we took action against the officers involved. Their punishments are known and have been published in the press."

Some of the prisoners complained that they had been made to stand against walls with hoods over their heads for long periods while they were questioned; and

beaten on the back and buttocks. One man said he had been left manacled and naked.

"Again, all these treatments are absolutely banned," the police source said. "Certainly, interrogators who sometimes have only a short period to prevent a terror action against civilians, which we know is planned but not for when, are not going to treat men who proudly admit to being killers to VIP treatment."

"But torturing is just not our system. It's theirs. We have a case where one of their fellow Arabs, suspected of collaborating with us, was slowly roasted over an open fire to make him talk," the source said.

Charges by Doctor

The most serious charges were made by Dr. Mohammed Rashad Musmar, who unlike the other

prisoners does not consider himself an active participant in a war and feels his eight-year sentence is unjustified. Dr. Musmar, in his mid-40s, is considerably older and better educated than most of the other prisoners.

Dr. Musmar, a Gaza surgeon, is the only prisoner complaining of mistreatment who agreed to be interviewed in this story. He also agreed to outline his allegations to Israeli officers present, saying: "I am fair. There are no reprisals to be feared here."

Dr. Musmar was first arrested in 1971. He was later released and then rearrested. He challenges the charges brought on the second occasion.

Dr. Musmar gave the following account in the prison director's office, seated face-to-face with an Israeli captain who often attends prisoner interrogations:

"On the first occasion I was arrested, in 1971, questioning took a long time, about four months. I was first questioned here in Gaza, then in Safad, then in

Ashkelon, back here to Gaza and finally to Djalama. It was in Djalama that I was badly mistreated. I was beaten, stripped."

"Did you complain to the Red Cross?" asked the Israeli captain.

"Yes, I did," Dr. Musmar replied.

"And what was their conclusion?" the officer asked.

When the doctor said he did not know, the captain told him he doubted the story because the Red Cross should have notified the doctor of his findings.

Earlier, Dr. Musmar had said to the newsmen that women members of his family had been slapped to make him talk. When asked about tortures such as those outlined in the Sunday Times, Dr. Musmar said: "To me, nothing more happened than what I have described."

Much of the questioning of the prisoners dealt with what the British newspaper had called techniques well into the realm of torture.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

The Defense Posture

U.S. Reveals Neutron Bomb Has Been Detonated in Test

Lobby Pushes For a Mobile Missile Plan

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—Pressure is building on President Carter to deploy the Air Force's powerful MX missile to offset the nuclear might lost through his cancellation of the B-1 bomber.

Paul Nitze, a leader of the Committee on the Present Danger, said yesterday that the MX "may well be the next important issue" in the arms debate.

Mr. Nitze and his allies in the lobby contend that the MX, which would be kept mobile in deep trenches 10 miles long to make it hard to hit, is vital to maintain "rough equivalence" with the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons.

Opponents believe deploying the MX would destroy chances for meaningful arms control and raise fears in Moscow that the United States was building an offensive nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Carter has said that he hoped neither the United States nor the Soviet Union would deploy mobile missiles with intercontinental range like the MX. He reduced the Air Force budget for the MX from \$285 million to \$135 million.

Air Force officials told Congress that they planned to push that \$135 million for fiscal 1978 to about \$1 billion in fiscal 1979. "Deployment of the MX system will yield great bargaining leverage," said the Committee on the Present Danger in a statement on arms negotiations. A mobile MX "should be highly survivable" so that some of them could knock out Soviet missiles not used in the first wave.

"MX could significantly reverse the unfavorable trends in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear balance which would otherwise continue unchecked," said the committee.

U.S. Air Force Confirms Program To Construct a Satellite Hunter

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Air Force yesterday confirmed the existence of a program to develop a rocket capable of knocking Soviet satellites out of orbit.

The announcement said that General Dynamics and the Vought Corp. had been under contract "for some time" to conduct research on a satellite killer. The Air Force said that, during the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, it will choose one of the firms to "continue with technology development."

The object of the program is to develop a rocket capable of destroying an enemy communications, surveillance or navigation satellite with a non-nuclear warhead. The Soviet Union is known to be working on an anti-satellite program that uses a nuclear weapon to destroy an orbiting target.

Earlier this year, news reports quoting from a classified document submitted to Congress said that the U.S. program is intended to test a satellite hunter by 1980 and have it in operation by 1982.

By Los Angeles Times.

Blast Called 'Procedural' By Pentagon

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The United States has conducted at least one underground test of the neutron bomb, a government spokesman said today.

"It's a matter of procedure that weapons are tested before production," said a spokesman for the Energy Research and Development Administration.

The neutron bomb, which kills people with massive doses of radiation while leaving most buildings intact, was designed as a new warhead for the Lance missile.

The Pentagon is seeking funds to produce the neutron bomb.

The ERDA spokesman said that the enhanced radiation warhead "is under development now. Nuclear weapons are tested in the development stage before they go into production." He declined to reveal when testing began, how often the weapon has been tested or what the results were.

In Moscow, Tass reported the disclosure of the tests with the comment that "prospects for a new arms race have brought new liveliness to ultraright organizations in the U.S.A."

It said that tests of the new bomb and plans for development of the mobile MX missile were bringing delight to supporters of the military-industrial complex and to rightist political figures in the United States.

President Carter has not decided whether to produce the neutron bomb but he has asked Congress for approval of production funds to give him flexibility.

The Pentagon said recently that "in the case of the improved Lance warhead (neutron bomb) versus the present warhead, we have succeeded in reducing the area exposed to fire (thermal radiation), fallout and the total of blast by a factor of more than 10." "By confining the effects to small areas, the military effectiveness is maintained while minimizing the unwarranted hazard to nearby populations, to U.S. and allied forces, and greatly reducing the destruction around the immediate target area."

In Las Vegas, an ERDA spokesman said that he could not confirm or deny that a neutron bomb had been exploded this year at the Nevada test site. There have been only three announced nuclear tests so far this year but it is generally known that many more have been conducted.

"All nuclear weapons tests are conducted underground at the Nevada test site. That's where they do it," the spokesman said. "The enhanced radiation warhead (neutron bomb) for the Lance missile is under development and, if there are any developments there, they are to be at the Nevada test site," he said.

Nuclear weapons have been tested at the Nevada site in the desert about 70 miles north of Las Vegas since 1951.

Military Pledges To Free Bhutto Before Oct. Vote

PAWLAH, Pakistan, July 7 (Reuters).—Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and other political leaders arrested in a military coup Tuesday will be set free before Pakistan holds general elections in October, a military spokesman said here today.

"They would be allowed to resume political activity before the election period. The campaign will be limited to a month, he added."

Pakistan's new martial-law administrators will "very soon" announce arrangements for the election, the spokesman said. The exact date for the voting has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Bhutto is being held in what the army describes as temporary protective custody at Murree, a hill resort near the Kashmir border. Most of Pakistan's principal opposition leaders are also being held in government guest houses at Murree.

Political opponents today demanded the trial of Mr. Bhutto but the army said that it had no plans for political trials.

Protest in U.S. Embassy

ROME, July 7 (UPI).—About 30 Italian employees of U.S. military bases in Italy ended a 12-hour occupation of a room in the U.S. Embassy today after airing their grievances about working conditions.

Syria, Tel Aviv Behind Factions

Fears of Arab-Israeli War Rise as Lebanon Strife Gains

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 7 (NYT).—The increased fighting in southern Lebanon has aroused new fears that the confrontation between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese Christians may turn into another Arab-Israeli war.

But, until now, Syria and Israel, the real opponents in the area, have refrained from action that would trigger the other side into war or provide the pretext for starting war.

Arab and foreign diplomats in the area find it ominous that the fighting, which had declined in the spring, resumed as diplomatic efforts to bring about an Arab-Israeli accord stagnated following the rise of a hard-line government under Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Diplomatic maneuvering—even when it is inconclusive—is needed in the Middle East as an outlet for existing tensions. Political leaders on all sides find the absence of diplomatic efforts hard to explain to their followers.

The following moves are indications of growing tension.

- President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, according to Beirut newspapers, blamed the Israeli government for the rise of tension in the southern part of his country, saying that "Israeli guarantees" against open intervention that had been given to the Lebanese through U.S. channels "no longer hold true."

- Israel was reported to have warned Syria in strong terms not to move troops southward from positions in Lebanon on the north bank of the Litani River.

- The Syrians, through their press and in statements by political leaders, warned the Lebanese to put their house in order soon because Syrian force could not be left in Lebanon indefinitely but were needed in the Golan Heights.

- President Anwar Sadat of

Egypt called for a meeting of the leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait and Lebanon in Beirut to deal with the tension in southern Lebanon. This is the same group of Arab leaders that met at Riyadh in October and imposed a cease-fire in Lebanon after 18 months of civil war.

- Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia was reported to have expressed, for the first time, Saudi support of the long-standing proposal by the Lebanese Christians that United Nations forces should police southern Lebanon.

Arab officials are speaking again of the danger of an Israeli "preventive strike" against the Arabs. This thought is never far from the minds of Arab leaders.

Western diplomats who do not want to prejudice Mr. Begin's intentions in Lebanon tend to agree nevertheless that the presence of a hardliner at the head of Israel's government tends to encourage hardliners in other camps.

Extremists among the rightist Christians compare the Christian areas of Lebanon with Israel. It is "another Israel surrounded by Muslim borders," in the words of one of them.

"If a defiant Israel can hold out another 10 or 15 years so can we," he said. He added that the Christian cause would be mortally damaged by an accommodation between Israel and the Arabs.

To the officers who command the Christian forces along the border with Israel, the image and attitude of Mr. Begin are more promising than those of the former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

In the Palestine Liberation Organization, many members did not believe that Palestinian goals could be achieved through negotiation and resisted Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi pressure to enter negotiations. These Palestinians feel they have been vindicated by Mr. Begin's election victory. They are believed to have made psychological and political gains within the PLO in recent months.

Demonstration to Allies

For the Palestinian guerrillas who have been driven from their positions farther north in Lebanon, the fighting in the south is a desperate battle for their last bastion and an opportunity to show Arab governments the advantage of keeping a Palestinian military potential alive.

Although in southern Lebanon an alliance of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists is fighting rightist Christians, the Syrians and Israelis are the real opponents.

The Israelis have trained and equipped the Christian militia forces and are giving them vital support across the border. Israeli artillery is used for support occasionally.

The Syrian Army, which is holding positions to the rear of the Palestinians, is supplying and supporting them.

But until now, neither side has done anything that would indicate that it wants an open conflict.

Waldheim Unsure of Talks

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim cast doubt today on the possibility of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva resuming on Oct. 10.

The date has been suggested by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt appeared receptive.

But, Mr. Waldheim said, "so far, there is no agreement. . . . There are enormous differences."

Artillery Clash

SIDON, Lebanon, July 7 (Reuters).—Civil war rages in southern Lebanon with heavy artillery today and scores of shells fell on positions held by Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese leftist allies, travelers reported.

They said that Lebanese rightist forces tried to advance on strategic Maroun al-Ras but were beaten back.

Japanese, 86, Cleared

OF 15 Murder Charge

HIROSHIMA, Japan, July 7 (Reuters).—An 86-year-old man was acquitted today of a 1915 murder charge after pleading his innocence for 62 years and serving 14 years in jail.

Shinichi Kato, a former farmer, was pushed from the courtroom in a wheelchair. He said he wanted to live at least six more months with his name unfaded. The presiding judge said that Mr. Kato had been sentenced originally to life on the basis of unreliable testimony and evidence.

2 Flee Italian Prison

ISILI, Sardinia, July 7 (UPI).—Two prisoners escaped from a penal colony here early today.

One prisoner was serving a 21-month term for extortion; the other was serving three years for attempted murder.



TRAGEDY ON MOUNTAIN ROAD—Onlookers lean over high embankment watching rescue operations for recovery of dead and injured from tourist bus which ran off steep mountain road near northeastern Spanish town of Huesca on Wednesday. Latest reports have 24 dead and 34 injured, all of them elderly. They were from an old people's home and were on an outing.

Islamic Fanatics Declare War On Sadat, Bomb Two Theaters

CAIRO, July 7 (UPI).—A fanatic Islamic group, which kidnapped and killed a former cabinet minister, said today that it had declared war against President Anwar Sadat's government and bombed two Cairo theaters and a Nile Delta town as a "warning."

The group's victim, Dr. Mohamed Hussein Zuhaybi, was buried today. Thousands of mourners demanded that his death be avenged.

Mr. Sadat issued a decree setting up a three-man military tribunal, headed by Maj. Gen. Hassan Sadek, to try Dr. Zuhaybi's killers and about 135 other members of the Penance and Retreat Society rounded up during the last 24 hours. The trial will take place next week, officials said.

In apparent reprisal to the crackdown, the group exploded two bombs late yesterday at the Sphinx open air theater in a Cairo suburb and at the Arab Music Institute in the center of the capital. Five persons were injured. Furniture and windows were smashed.

In telephone calls to news agencies, spokesmen for the group said that they raided the music institute, hoping to kidnap Abdel Halim Huseini, a composer who is Mr. Sadat's brother-in-law.

Mr. Huseini was not there and the raiders detonated an explosive device.

Warning to Ministry

The Sphinx theater was bombed because it is owned by the Religious Endowments Ministry and as a warning to the ministry, the spokesman said.

They also claimed that several bombs planted by the group exploded at El Mansura, a town 80 miles northeast of Cairo, injuring several persons. "As a reply to Sadat's actions," But this was

physical maltreatment except during arrests and interrogations. A local leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said, speaking for himself and four comrades: "Our relations with the jailers are good."

The main complaint about jail

Seveso Poisoning Tied to Bombing

ZURICH, July 7 (AP).—Italian extremists claimed responsibility today for bombing the villa of an executive of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., as a "first warning" after the dioxin poisoning of the north Italian Seveso area by a La Roche subsidiary last year.

The house of La Roche deputy director Rudolf Rupp at the village of Frankendorn, southeast of Basel, where the chemical company has its headquarters, was damaged by an explosion Tuesday.

Mobutu Picks Premier

As Part of Shake-Up

KINSHASA, Zaire, July 7 (UPI).—President Mobutu Sese Seko announced yesterday the appointment of Mpinga Kasenda as Premier as part of the President's plan to reform his Popular Revolutionary Movement party.

Mr. Mobutu recently announced plans for an October general election to select representatives to the political bureau and to a legislative council but reserved to himself the right to appoint the premier.

Yesterday, street fights erupted between political activists and others who cried "Festival—yes, politics—no." At one point Basque separatists tore down the Spanish flag at city hall, forcing the municipal band to halt its opening concert. Pamplona is in Spain's northern Basque region.

Schmidt to Discuss Rights Issue With Carter

Bonn Said to Get New Signal of Moscow's Ang

BONN, July 7 (NYT).—The West German government has reportedly received new evidence of Soviet displeasure with the Carter administration's emphasis on human rights, adding to the concern here over the possible effect of Soviet-U.S. frictions on strategic arms talks and détente in general.

As Chancellor Helmut Schmidt left for Canada yesterday on a trip that will take him to Washington and talks with President Carter next week, a government official said signals had been received from Moscow indicating that President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders were "seriously annoyed" over the U.S. policy.

"They feel that they are being brought before a tribunal, the rules for which have been set unilaterally by President Carter," the official said in explaining what diplomats had told West Germans. The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met with Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow last month.

"They consider Mr. Carter's policies hostile," the official went on, "and are at a loss on how to deal with them."

No Showdown

A close aide of the Chancellor described Mr. Schmidt as "seriously concerned" that Carter's stand may prove counterproductive. The aide said that Mr. Schmidt "will not evade the topic" when he meets with Mr. Carter next Wednesday and Thursday but that he would certainly not seek any kind of a showdown in making it clear that West Europeans in general favor a more quiet approach.

For the government here, the issue is particularly sensitive because of the existence of two Germanys and because of the fact that thousands of ethnic Germans still live in such East bloc countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. The Chancellor has repeatedly told U.S. officials that the West German government, using patient and quiet negotiations, has made possible the emigration to the West of 65,000 Germans from Communist countries during the last two years.

In remarks to reporters before departing for Canada, the Chancellor emphasized the overriding

interest of West Europeans in pursuing and affirming East-West détente and their discomfiture at the continuing reports from Moscow describing Carter administration policies as being inconsistent with the aims of improving relations.

Mr. Schmidt said that in two days of talks with Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, he had discussed the question of human rights and the talks by the two superpowers on limiting their nuclear arms.

"We repeatedly underlined our

interest in continuing a policy of international détente," he said, "and both our countries will strive for that aim within our respective alliances. But we are aware of the fact that this can only be achieved if the two world powers develop their relations in a manner still more positive than has existed in the last few years."

The Chancellor, in his remarks on the subject, has made it clear that he does not agree with Mr. Carter's view that the humane rights campaign and the strategic arms talks can be pursued

separately without affecting other.

Letter to Honecker

BONN, July 7 (AP).—Schmidt has written a letter to East German leader Erich Honecker in an effort to get East-West relations moving again.

Mr. Schmidt's government officially noncommittal, not customary to come directly on correspondence at a high level," a spokesman

West Berlin Travelers Puzzled By Mysterious E. German Dots

BERLIN, July 7 (AP).—West Berliners are struggling to decipher mysterious East German dots on their travel papers.

The markings turn up after trips into East Germany and East Berlin. They have been found on, over and under travel photos, beside blanks for eye color, height and weight, under letters of names and on passport covers.

Not all West Berliners get the marks. And not all those who get them get similar treatment by border guards.

One man says he found his dot after taking an "unusual" number of gifts into East Germany. The next time over the border, he says, he was all but stopped when guards made their better search. Fossickers of other dots, however, say that they never even have to open the trunks of their car.

The dots drew attention this week after a West Berlin newspaper, the Tagesspiegel, reported isolated cases of their discovery and suggested some sort of system might be in use.

Officials say that a marking system seems to have been in use for some time, though little has been said about it. Marks reported by many Berliners have been simply random checkmarks or the results of an overzealous stamping, officials say. But a smaller number seem to be carefully and deliberately made.

Violence in Argentina Brings

Anti-Semitism to the Surface

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, July 7 (NYT).—The issue of anti-Semitism in Argentina is now being openly debated here. It is being taken seriously by the government of President Jorge Videla because of unrest created in the Jewish community by acts of violence against Jews and because of the effects this has had on Argentina's international image.

The issue has even impelled three rightist generals and an army colonel to challenge a newspaper columnist to a duel.

Two of the challengers, Gen. Rodolfo Marjales and Gen. Juan Basso, were sent into retirement early this year by President Videla, who is commander in chief of the army. Last month, they took part in an anniversary dinner for the magazine *El Caballo*, an extreme nationalist, anti-Semitic publication whose last issue was confiscated by the government for promoting "ethnic conflict."

Disgraceful Presence

James Nielson, who writes a political column in the English-language daily *Buenos Aires Herald*, commented that it was "disgraceful" that the generals should have honored a publication that had called on the armed forces to exclude Argentina's 300,000 Jews from any important place in this country's national life.

"Anybody entitled to wear the uniform of a proud army who swears to this filthy riddle of political and social hatred has nothing to contribute to the construction of a genuinely democratic, tolerant, pluralist Argentina," Mr. Nielson said.

Replying to the challenge to a duel, an outmoded practice here except for extreme traditionalists, Mr. Nielson said in his column yesterday that dueling with arms was illegal in Argentina but that he was willing to meet his challengers "with boxing gloves."

Marquess of Queensberry rules.

The complaints in the Jewish community include the use of antisemitic "include" the use of racial abuse of Jews arrested by the security forces during investigations of subversive activities by leftist guerrilla groups. In some cases, Jews have disclosed after being questioned and released that there were swastikas and pictures of Hitler in interrogation centers.

Gen. Albano Harquindague, the minister of interior, and other high-ranking officers have received leaders of the Jewish community and have assured them that anti-Semitism is not official policy or the aim of the armed forces campaign of the armed forces.

But government officials have said that they cannot fully control irregular rightist groups that have made Jews a target of threats. Jacobo Kovodoff, an Argentine Jew who was head of the office here for Latin America of the American Jewish Committee, left the country 10 days ago with his family after receiving death threats by telephone.

Sensational Charges

Concern in the Jewish community reached a high point two months ago when security investigations carried out by the Army Corps, with headquarters here, produced sensational charges of linking several prominent Jewish leftist subversive groups and administrative corruption.

One of these investigations in

which 39 persons have been arrested, including Jacobo Timmerman, publisher of the newspaper *La Opinion*, linked David Graiver, a Jewish banker who died in a plane crash last year, to financial dealings with the leftist Montonero guerrillas.

A special court-martial is now sitting to determine whether the 39 arrested persons in the Graiver group and Mr. Timmerman, whose newspaper was partly financed by Mr. Graiver, will be tried on charges of subversion by a military court or turned over to civil courts on still unspecified charges.

There is special concern in the Jewish community over how Mr. Timmerman's case is handled. From the columns of his newspaper he strongly opposed the leftist subversive groups long before the military coup on March 24 of last year brought the armed forces to power. But he is also a declared Zionist who has been attacked by rightist, anti-Semitic groups.

Chancellor of the Exe. Denis Healey said that the stability of a "meaningful" agreement with the TUC Phase Two expires this month. "It means to be ignored," Mr. Healey commented.

policy in answer to a question in the House of Commons Conservative Member of Parliament Michael Latham, Mr. Healey said, "The whole concept of meaningful Stage Three is complete nonsense."

Mr. Healey said the move of trade union members stood that "to go back to for-all or wages explosion" he was dissatisfied to the of the trade union movement than any other part of the nation.

Certainly Voiced

"I am certain the TUC want to maintain the 15% interval [between pay rises] is possible," the Prime Minister said.

Amin Agrees

To UN Probe

GENEVA, July 7 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin has agreed to allow a United Nations mission to visit Uganda to investigate alleged human rights violations. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday.

Mr. Waldheim, who gave no date for the visit, said it would follow up a UN mission in April after the deaths of Anglican Archbishop Janani Luwum and two Ugandan cabinet ministers.

He stressed that the investigation would take place "with the agreement of the Ugandan government."

Foreign Minister Botha Un

Repeal of Apartheid Sex La

(Continued from Page 1)

the issue of change in South Africa.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister John Vorster said that the repeal of the two acts "would not work out." Minister of Information and Interior Connie Mulder declared that the laws would never be repealed.

But there are a growing number of members of Parliament who now feel that the legislation should be abolished, since it would probably lead to new support abroad and ease race relations at home temporarily. A Parliament member claimed

Allied Chemical Paid

\$4 Million Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—A hasty audit by Allied Chemical has shown that it allowed its Canadian and European subsidiaries to provide more than \$4 million in payments during a five-year period to foreign customers to stimulate sales, previously secret records made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission indicate.

Allied Chemical was moving cautiously to correct any illegalities until last spring, when a letter from a SEC enforcement official prompted it into what its lawyers called a "crash investigation," the records showed.

Dutch F-5E Crashes

BONN, July 7 (Reuters).—A Dutch Northrop F-5E reconnaissance fighter was downed near Eindhoven today, Dutch Embassy here said.

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International Herald Tribune

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% Cut for White House

Carter Urged to Trim Staff to Encourage Wider Reform

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT). President Carter's advisers on government reorganization have urged him to cut the White House staff by 30 per cent by 1980 to "set an example" for the rest of the government and officials developing domestic policy already in use to pre-foreign and defense policy.

Recommendations for reorganizing the White House and 17 other agencies which come from the Executive Office of the President were given to Mr. Carter last week and disclosed yesterday. The President is expected to announce by late next week his reaction to the proposals of a reorganization project staff several administration officials believe he will accept most of them.

Mr. Carter conferred with the

ack Testifies Whites' Fraud Get U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT). Black orphanage superintendent testified yesterday that he used as a front by white businessmen seeking federal government noncompetitive contracts for minority and disadvantaged persons.

Joseph Harris, the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Federal Spending Practices that he is job at a Virginia orphanage, testified that he used as a front by white businessmen seeking federal government noncompetitive contracts for minority and disadvantaged persons.

Harris testified that, although he was 51-per-cent black, he was never required to pay money into the fund and company and had no control over the firm. He said that as not allowed to see the books, write checks, or fire personnel or to be any of the company's duties.

Chiles also charged that B.A. has become a job company. He said, obtained loans after leaving the government.

Harris testified that, although he was 51-per-cent black, he was never required to pay money into the fund and company and had no control over the firm. He said that as not allowed to see the books, write checks, or fire personnel or to be any of the company's duties.

ck Panther's Bail et at \$100,000

KLAND, Calif., July 7 (AP).—A judge set bail at \$100,000 Tuesday for Black Panther leader Huey Newton, who was arrested in 1967 and fled. But the possibility that he could be released on his recognizance was not ruled out.

Envoy to Vatican

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The State Department said today that it had named Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. as its new ambassador to the Vatican.

Residents Flee Guatemala Border Area

Britain Sends Forces to Belize After Threat of Invasion

BRITISH CITY, Belize, July 7 (AP).—Hundreds of British soldiers and tons of military equipment arrived today in this tiny British colony to head off an invasion threatened by Guatemala.

British Army public relations officer Paul Randrup said a company of 16 Hercules transport aircraft and four Vickers VC-10 transports had been sent to Belize to confirm they were carrying troops.

Today, the Foreign Office said Britain had rushed in additional troops and Harrier jump-fighters and diverted ships to Belize in response to the statement.

Guatemala leaders and moves by the Guatemalan armed forces, notably the deployment of their regulars on the border with Belize.

Guatemalan actions "have the British government for serious concern" about security, the statement said.

Similar threats were made in 1975, followed by a British military buildup—but not as large as the present one.

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency said there was a "general feeling of anxiety" among the population.

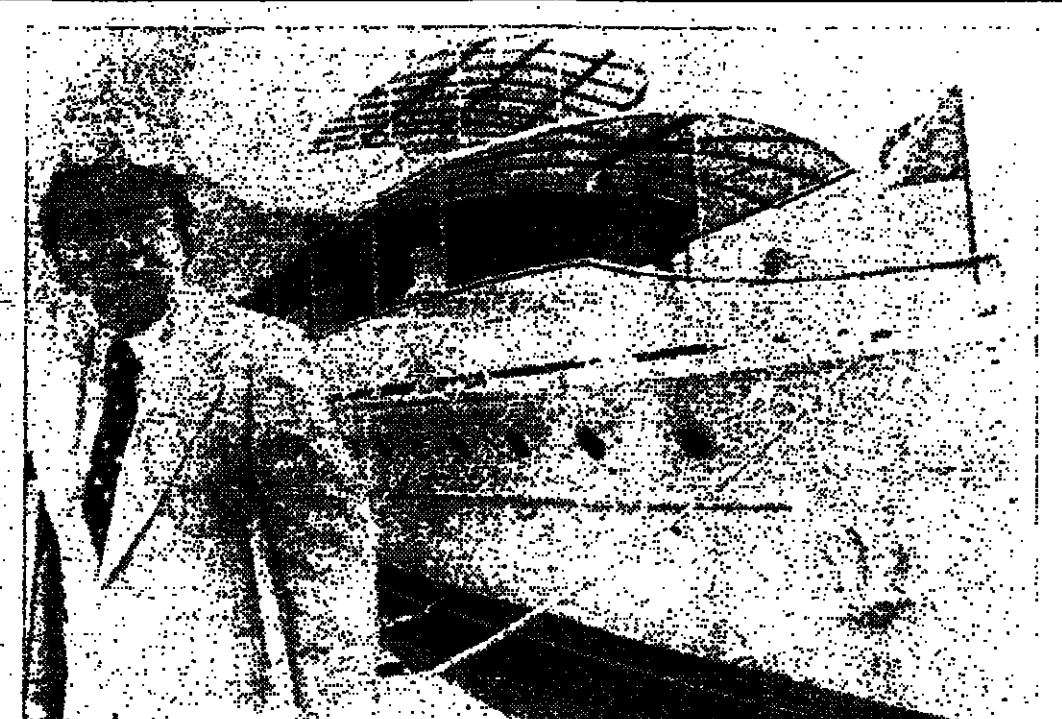
"But we're not recommending that anyone leave the country," he said. "These people are put through this every few years."

There are about 1,000 U.S. citizens living in Belize.

Commenting on the flight of Belizeans from border areas, Mr. Gaff said perhaps 20 per cent of the approximately 20,000 residents of the towns of Benque Viejo and San Ignacio were moving away from the frontier.

"I don't think you could call it an exodus," he said.

In Belize City itself, there was no evidence of the increased military presence, although a number of gun emplacements had been set up around the airport. The main British military camp, known as "Airport Camp," is adjacent to Belize's international airport.



PASSING INTO HISTORY—Thomas Aquinas Malloy standing on Washington dock in front of 52-year-old presidential yacht Sequoia that he bought for \$286,000. He took possession of the ship "under protest," claiming that it had been stripped of virtually all its furnishings. He plans to show it as a traveling museum. It was used by Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Johnson, Nixon (the most) and Ford.

Tactic Draws Press Complaints

Carter Tries the 'Backgrounder'

By Laura Foreman

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Last Friday, a half dozen columnists lounged around the White House swimming pool, having what was billed as an informal chat with President Carter.

Tuesday, a slightly larger group, reporters this time, sweltered in shortsleeved shirts under a pin oak on the south lawn of the White House, sipping beer or wine punch and asking the President what he thought about such matters as tax reform, welfare, the Middle East and U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

Aside from the news, they produced the two sessions were news in themselves. With the calculated casualness that revived the fortunes of the cardigan sweater and the fireside chat, Mr. Carter is now experimenting with a time-honored but touchy institution in Washington—the "backgrounder."

"There was a feeling on our part, and I believe on the part of at least a number of people covering the White House, that there needs to be some contact with the President that goes beyond a formal news conference," Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said.

The idea, he said, was to provide a "more effective approach," allowing reporters more insight into Mr. Carter's "impressions" and his "thought processes."

The White House also said that it had held the session in an attempt to cope with a number of requests for interviews.

"Deep Background" While few reporters would argue with increased access to the President, there was some displeasure over the fact that he chose to offer it on "deep background."

In Washington press parlance, "deep background" means that, while the substance of what is said may be used, there are to be no direct quotations and no identification of the source or attribution of any sentiments to him.

"Simple background" means that quotes can be used and the source can be identified generally—"a high government official," for instance.

"Off the record" means that a conversation is for the reporter's information and is not to be written about or broadcast at all. Most of Mr. Carter's session was on "deep background" and the result was a spate of articles saying that "it was learned that"

U.S. Nuclear Unit Asks Tough Rules On Shipments

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has proposed stronger measures to protect nuclear fuel plants and uranium and plutonium shipments against sabotage, theft and terrorism.

Proposals published Tuesday would require sharply increased guard forces for high-grade uranium and plutonium in storage and transit. They would mandate certification that private guards hired by commercial nuclear operators and shippers are in good mental health and trained in using weapons.

The rules also would require defenses adequate to hold off coordinated, separate attacks by trained, dedicated teams of terrorists armed with semi-automatic weapons and explosives and would require nine armed guards for major shipments of uranium or plutonium by road, with two or three bulletproof escort vehicles.

At present, only two armed guards are required, with one escort vehicle and no mandatory bulletproofing.

U.S. Crime Rate Shows 9% Drop

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The nation's crime rate dropped 9 per cent in the first three months of this year compared to the same period last year, the largest quarterly reduction in the 19 years the FBI has issued crime reports, the agency said today.

Although there were reductions in 5 of the 7 major crime categories, the number of rapes increased 5 per cent and aggravated assaults were up 1 per cent, the FBI said.

The sharpest decline was for larceny, 11 per cent. The decrease showed an 8-per-cent drop for robbery, 7 per cent for burglary, 5 per cent for murder and 4 per cent for motor vehicle theft.

After Allegations of Illegal Activities

Canada to Probe Mounties Over Break-Ins

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 7 (NYT).—The Canadian government has ordered a full-scale inquiry into charges that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had resorted to illegal break-ins and other activities in carrying out security investigations.

The announcement yesterday caused a political sensation here, with what are widely expected to be damaging implications for the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Mr. Trudeau had defended the security service against criticism by opposition parties as allegations of wrongdoing had grown and had rejected demands in Parliament for an inquiry.

A three-man commission of legal experts was named to investigate the mounted police and from that inquiry new rules are expected to emerge governing how far the unit can go in protecting national security.

The commission is the outgrowth of a series of incidents that have tarnished the reputation of the Mounties, heretofore widely regarded as an elite force whose wholesome image has been a source of national pride to Canadians. Although few are seen on horse now, some still appear for ceremonial occasions in the traditional red-jacketed uniform.

legally Seized An earlier incident involving the Mounties, now under investigation by Ontario provincial authorities, concerned charges that records of the Praxis Corp. of Toronto, a group formed to organize the poor, had been illegally seized.

Critics of the Trudeau government linked the Praxis affair with the distribution of a list of names of government employees suspected of subversive activity. Mr. Trudeau and others acknowledged the existence of the list—after first denying it—only after opposition members of Parliament produced evidence that the names had been circulated to the Cabinet. Mr. Trudeau has continued to defend the incident as a proper security precaution, however.

Opposition members of Parliament have focused their attacks upon Jean-Pierre Goyer, the solicitor-general at the time of the break-ins and now the minister of supply and services, whose resignation has been demanded repeatedly.

Francis Fox, the present solicitor-general, said in the statement yesterday that he and Mr. Trudeau had received "repeated and unequivocal assurances from the RCMP" that a break-in at a news agency had been "an exceptional and isolated occurrence" that did not warrant the attention of a commission of inquiry, as demanded by the opposition parties.

"Some Basis in Fact" Later, the commissioner of the mounted police, A.J. Nadon, after making an investigation of his own at Mr. Fox's request, reported to the solicitor-general that some of the allegations by the opposition "might well have some basis in fact" and that "it would appear that some members of the RCMP in the discharge of their responsibility to protect national security could well have used methods, or could have been involved in actions, which were neither authorized nor provided for by law."

"As a result," the statement by Mr. Fox said, "the commissioner has modified his position and recommended that the government establish a commission of inquiry into the operations and policies of the RCMP security service on a national basis."

Mr. Fox said the three-man commission also would make recommendations for possible reforms.

Workers Turn Thumbs Down On 'Hands Up'

IMLAY CITY, Mich., July 7 (AP).—Hamill Manufacturing Co. has agreed to stop requiring assembly line workers to raise their hands for permission to go to the toilet, a union spokesman said yesterday.

Ruth Union of the United Auto Workers Local 481 said the company also had agreed to pay back wages to workers who were suspended for refusing to follow the rule.

The company, whose 400 employees make seat belts for the Ford Motor Co., had required workers to raise their hands for a supervisor's permission to leave their work stations to go to the toilet.

Employees held a one-day work stoppage recently to protest the rule and a number of unresolved grievances. Company and union officials have been meeting in an attempt to deal with the backlog of 100 grievances.

EEC Supports U.K. On Fishing Restriction

BRUSSELS, July 7 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community Commission yesterday backed Britain's decision last week to ban herring fishing in the North Sea within its 200-mile fishing zone, informed sources said. But the commission warned Britain that its approval did not mean that future unilateral action by Britain or any other EEC state would be endorsed.

Britain acted last week to protect herring stocks in its sector of the North Sea after its EEC partners failed to accept the commission's proposals for a ban until the end of this year.

Public Subsidies To Press Opposed By British Panel

LONDON, July 7 (UPI).—A government-appointed inquiry commission today rejected proposals for government subsidies to help some of Britain's ailing newspapers remain in business.

"We are strongly against any scheme which would make the press, or any section of it, dependent on government through reliance on continuing subsidies from public funds," the commission said in a report to Parliament.

"We are also opposed absolutely," it said, "to the establishment of any public body which could, or might have to, discriminate among publications in such a way as to amount to censorship."

"Subsidies," it warned, "would make the continuance of publications contingent upon the government's willingness or, in difficult times, its ability to maintain them."

The 14-man commission was set up by the Labor government three years ago to look into economic and other difficulties of British newspapers.

Italian Reporter Is Shot in Legs

ABANO TERME, Italy, July 7 (AP).—A reporter for the Venice newspaper Gazzettino was shot in the legs today in the fourth such attack on an Italian journalist in two months, police reported.

They said Antonio Garzotto of the newspaper's Padua office was leaving his home at Abano Terme when a man fired five pistol shots at him, jumped into a car and sped away.

The leftist urban guerrilla group Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the earlier shootings of journalists. Mr. Garzotto, 47, has covered trials of political extremists and had been threatened in the past.

Soviet Activist Begins Exile Term for Arson

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP).—Malva Landsa, a member of a Moscow-based Helsinki conference monitoring panel, left yesterday to begin her sentence of two years' exile in a remote area of eastern Siberia, dissident sources reported.

Mrs. Landsa, 58, a retired geologist, was found guilty of arson after a fire in her apartment.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL
JAKARTA HILTON Situated in a lush, 32-acre garden setting, the hotel is just minutes from Jakarta city centre. Resort facilities comprise 426 rooms including 30 luxury suites for long-staying guests. Indonesian Bazaar, open air Balinese Theatre, Executive Club. A truly beautiful hotel.
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KUALA LUMPUR HILTON The resort facilities of the splendid Kuala Lumpur Hilton are unequalled anywhere in Southern Asia! As well as a pool, gymnasium and sauna, there is a delightful new Chinese restaurant—the Inn of Happiness—a nightly Malaysian Cultural Show and a roof-top movie lounge presenting full-length films.

U.S. Facing Up to Inflation

The Carter administration is finally showing signs of life in facing up to inflation. The secretaries of Treasury, Labor and Commerce and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers have held the first major meeting with the labor-management group created by the White House last April to shape a national anti-inflation policy. It is far from certain that very much can be done to reduce the pace of inflation, but at least the President's emissaries recognized that the judgment could not be left to the labor-management group alone.

After creating the group, the administration largely deferred to it and particularly to its chairman, John T. Dunlop of Harvard, the former secretary of Labor. The government promised to shave two points off the inflation rate by 1979 but offered no plan to get from here (6 per cent) to there (4 per cent). A growing doubt that this goal could be achieved undoubtedly hastened the search for some kind of new policy initiative. A midyear economic review by the Office of Management and Budget last week put the achievement of a 4-per-cent inflation rate off to late 1980. Most private economists think even that date is optimistic.

The administration also realized that if left alone, Mr. Dunlop and his group were unlikely to hit upon any means of reducing inflation by 1980. Mr. Dunlop stands with the majority of economists, who think the inflation rate will not go lower in the next few years. Indeed, he believes that pattern-setting wage settlements of roughly 10 per cent a year in major industries, such as steel and autos, must be allowed to ripple through the economy until their contracts

come up for renegotiation in late 1979 and 1980. He also believes that a governmental initiative to hold down prices would be counterproductive, stimulating business to push up prices as a precaution against controls.

Secretary Blumenthal of Treasury, fortunately, resists these conclusions. "If you accepted that point of view fully, you would never do anything," he said last week. The fact is that nonunion workers, who make up the great bulk of the labor force, are not locked into three-year contracts. Nor are businesses required by some iron law of economics to push up prices and profit margins as fast as they do in responding to cost pressures.

Clearly, White House economists want to pressure business and labor leaders into helping devise a remedy for inflation. To judge by Mr. Blumenthal's comments, however, the White House would consider government action if inflation heats up unless the labor-management team can propose a joint strategy.

There is no certainty that anything can work, with or without the cooperation of big labor and big business. Economists throughout the non-Communist industrial world have been frustrated so far in the search for a way to reduce inflation while economies expand. But it is encouraging to see the administration join the search. So far, because of Mr. Dunlop's primacy, ideas for restraining wages and prices have received little attention in the administration. A presidential goal needs a supporting plan or it might as well be written off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Boot for Bhutto

Fed up with "political wranglings," the Pakistani Army has ousted Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and promised elections and a return to civilian rule in 90 days. Regret at the spectacle of yet another military take-over must yield to recognition that Mr. Bhutto had run out his string. Coming to power after Bangladesh split off in 1971, this perversely brilliant figure did much to restore his nation's spirit and the momentum of its development. He held and won elections in 1973, but in new elections last March he rigged the results, without needing to, and the consequent protests and the army's eventual refusal to drag his chestnuts out of the fire brought him down.

To the extent that his troubles arose from personal hubris, rather than the economic and social conditions that tend to overwhelm the political leadership of most poor countries, there is a certain hope still for Pakistan. Or so the army seems to feel. The new man in charge, Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq, insists he harbors no political ambitions. The lingering taste of the last term of military rule, culminating in the dismemberment of the country, is evidently still too strong for him to profess otherwise. Gen.

Ziaul Haq faces formidable practical difficulties in settling the country down for new elections. Will he let Mr. Bhutto, still his party's chief, compete? At the moment, all the active politicians are in jail. Taking over is easier than letting go.

The United States has enjoyed generally good relations with Pakistan for decades, receiving Pakistan's cooperation in the name of global anti-Communism, offering aid and a measure of protection against India. Even so, Mr. Bhutto at the end found it convenient to charge, without offering evidence, that the CIA was financing his opposition. Presumably the new leadership will have neither grounds nor political reason to foment anti-Americanism. It will then be quite feasible for the United States to continue cooperating with Pakistan on matters affecting the stability of its region as well as its own development. The Carter administration, at other times and places quick to identify failings of due process, passed off Gen. Ziaul Haq's take-over as an "internal" matter. This leaves the way open, after a difficult interlude, for a return to mutually advantageous ways.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'God's Ingenious Gift'

The Catholic Church in the United States has a long and deserved reputation as a bulwark against sexual permissiveness. Even in recent years, while many Catholics have been getting divorced, employing artificial contraception, yielding to unsanctioned pleasures and playing their part in the worldwide "sexual revolution," the church hierarchy has remained unyielding.

Among Catholic theologians and educators, however, there has been an unmistakable impulse toward greater freedom. It has surfaced anew in a four-year study, commissioned by the Catholic Theological Society of America, whose membership includes almost all teachers of religion in Catholic seminaries and universities. "Human Sexuality: New Directions in American Catholic Thought"—is dramatic evidence of fresh currents in the Catholic community.

Written by three priests, a nun and a Catholic layman with credentials in law and psychology, the report describes sex as "God's ingenious gift." It takes its inspiration less from established doctrine than from the strivings of individuals for "creative growth." The values for which it speaks owe much to humanist psychology: Sexual behavior, it says, should be "self-liberating," "other-enriching," "honest," "faithful," "socially responsible," "life-serving" and "joyous."

Whereas the Catholic Church has traditionally taught that some sexual practices,

such as adultery, are immoral, the report suggests that under certain circumstances extramarital affairs may be morally acceptable—though it is critical of the "swinging single" phenomenon. Artificial contraception and even sterilization are also given conditional approval: "Responsible parenthood demands readiness to acknowledge that there are situations and conditions where it would be irresponsible and hence immoral to beget children." In contradiction of a 1975 decree of the Vatican, occasional masturbation is viewed as "statistically, psychologically and morally normal." The report is tolerant of homosexuality and not overly concerned about pornography's effects on most adults.

The study was criticized even before publication by conservative voices as "partisan in outlook, poor in scholarship, weak in argumentation, fallacious in its conclusions." The New York archdiocese denounced it as based on "very subjective guidelines" and opposed to church teachings "from the time of the Scriptures to the present day." The debate is far from over. Though the humanistic premises of "human sexuality" will not soon be adopted by U.S. bishops, such a profound note of dissent among those entrusted with teaching the young cannot fail to have significant implications for the Catholicism of tomorrow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1902

MANILA—The present outbreak of cholera in the Philippines is the most severe that has visited the archipelago since 1882. In the provinces near Manila over 10,000 cases, nearly 8,000 of which proved fatal, had been reported up to July 4. In the city of Manila, where the disease also claimed many victims, it had been thought to a standstill by the enforcement of the sanitary regulations.

Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1927

LOS ANGELES—With the menace of a 10 per cent wage slash, due to become a reality in three weeks, 700 film actors and actresses, comprising many famous stars, voted in a mass meeting today to join the Actors Equity Association. An all-star cast of speakers harangued the large assemblage of film people, including: Ernest Torrence, Wallace Berry, Charles Ray, Thomas Meighan, Conrad Nagel and Beek Lytell.



The 'Leonid Young' Doctrine

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—An exchange printed in Newsweek in March:

Q. As a politician, where do you see yourself going from here?
A. I hope I'll be here for quite a few years—for eight years.

The calm self-assurance of Andy Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, did not upset the nations of the world, except for a few exceptions. This optimism, greeted more or less with amusement on the Washington cocktail circuit, was interpreted as bad news in the six countries of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Young's amusing or extraordinary pronouncements on various political subjects, particularly concerning Africa—and which are now more a part of Washington's diplomatic folklore, rather than its global strategy—have been blown up to unexpected dimensions in the Soviet bloc. Although they had no true impact on the situation in Africa, Mr. Young's ideas concerning the role and presence of Cubans in Angola had an explosive effect 10,000 kilometers from there.

Not a Paradox

This is not a paradox, but simple politics. As long as Mr. Young took up arms against racism, even if in less than 24 hours he managed to provoke the ire of the Soviet Union, Sweden, Britain and two former presidents of the United States, his position was understandable from the human point of view, although somewhat embarrassing diplomatically. A civil rights activist in the United States—and a diplomatic neophyte—Mr. Young could almost normally be expected to inject his personal concerns into his new field of activity. But personal concerns are dangerous things in politics. And that is why Mr. Young has gained fame in the empire of Leonid Brezhnev and why Mr. Young's ideas are being presented in Eastern Europe as the doctrine of Andy Brezhnev or Leonid Young.

Mr. Young is perfectly right in condemning apartheid. But he is wrong when he says that to punish the racists, he believes that South Africa should "be subjected for a brief period to a Marxist regime." ("It wouldn't matter if South Africa went Marxist for a little while," History has made it abundantly clear that one cannot be Marxist for 15 minutes. First, Eastern Europe has been Marxist for 30 years now, and furthermore, a Marxist regime has never cured a country of racism, nor has it ever furthered democracy or tolerance.)

Mr. Young must not forget that countries such as Czechoslovakia, which had no history of racism, did precisely become racist under a Marxist regime. And other countries, which had always been racist, went deeper into this aberration during their 30 years of Marxism.

In Europe, it is countries such as Greece, Portugal and Spain—former fascist countries—which became democratic, and not Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which remain Marxist.

Democratic

Mr. Young is perfectly right when he declares that the Cubans "play a mod-est role and are a stabilizing factor" in Angola. But he must admit that Fidel Castro's Africa Corps works for the Kremlin and that there are some countries in this world where his thesis sounds much like justification of colonial "stability" or of a foreign occupation—that it is precisely his own role

in this instance that he should be fighting.

It is in the name of such "stability" and without Cuban help that the Russians stifled the Hungarian rebellion in 1956, whose aim was specifically to put an end to the country's submission "for a brief period to a Marxist regime."

Mr. Young is perfectly right when he says that "If the Cubans would pull out of Angola, President Neto could not remain in power." What of it? It is with the aim of guaranteeing Mr. Husak's position as leader of Czechoslovakia that several Soviet divisions are permanent residents in that country. If they had not gone there, Mr. Dubcek would probably still be at the head of the regime in Prague. Does Mr. Young prefer Husak to Dubcek?

Sincere

Mr. Young is sincere when he declares that "the presence of Cubans in Ethiopia would be a good thing if they would counsel the leaders of that country to put an end to executions." But what would he say on the death of Marshal Tito (who just celebrated his 85th birthday)? If the Russians occupied Yugoslavia on the pretext of preventing a bloody confrontation between Serbs and Croats; if "to put an end to executions," the Red Army occupied all the port cities on the Adriatic, took up positions on the Italian frontier, facing the Maghreb and the Middle East and—finally—gained a hold on the shores of the Mediterranean?

If Mr. Young believes that his theory of "Cuba, a factor of stability" is without precedent, he is in error. What does he say of Syrian presence in Lebanon? What does he say of the Chinese in the Himalayas? What does he say of the Chinese in the Himalayas? What does he say of the Chinese in the Himalayas?

Mr. Young is perfectly right when he says that "You don't have to panic every time 1,000 Cubans appear somewhere in the world," adding that he, personally, had never been "frightened by Communism." Sincerity in politics should be the result of an analysis of the balance of power and not of a state of mind. Mr. Young has never suffered from cholera, but there is no doubt that he would be vaccinated adequately before going through the slums of Calcutta. The lack of personal experience is not a sufficient basis from which to draw political conclusions in the name of one of the world's most powerful countries. In politics, as in medicine, help sometimes comes too late.

Role of Carter

The problem would not be serious if it concerned only Mr. Young. But Eastern Europe knows well that behind Mr. Young there is Jimmy Carter. And what the ambassador is doing now in the name of the U.S. President—according to Eastern Europeans—is legitimizing what the Red Army has done in the name of Leonid Brezhnev, the new President of the Soviet Union. The Brezhnev doctrine is nothing more than a Young-type concept, long in use to justify the stabilizing factor in the occupation of six Eastern European countries.

Kultura, a prestigious review edited in Paris by Polish exiles, was recently asked by the National Review what new hope it had in the presence of Zbigniew Brzezinski in the close entourage of President Carter. Kultura answered very clearly that it hoped that Mr. Brzezinski would act not in the interest of Polish exiles, but in that of the United States, where a good knowledge of Eastern European problems can be very useful. Eastern European nations have expressed the hope to see Mr. Young use his knowledge of racial problems in the interest of the United States

and not in the interest of any particular group, whether it be political, regional or racial.

"Naturally," an Eastern European observer said recently, "in our case, the problem is only that of white people: Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians and East Germans. But we are about 100 million and we are also the last disinterested friends of the United States in the world. And one day, we may become useful."

Outside of Africa

During his ninth press conference, President Carter reaffirmed his support of Mr. Young. He called him a "superb representative" and added that "Mr. Young would henceforth dedicate more time to countries outside Africa."

In Warsaw, they like to tell the story about the urgent appeal that the Jews sent to God last New Year's Day. "God," they said, "for the last 5,787 years, we have been your chosen people. It's time to choose another one."

If they could have done so, the people of Eastern Europe would also have sent an urgent appeal—to Mr. Young, asking him to choose other nations for his future concerns.

Mr. Unger is a former Warsaw journalist who now reviews Eastern European countries and East-West relations for the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir*, where he signs his columns "Poi Mathis." He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

Africa's Fascination With Amin

By Jonathan Randal

LIBREVILLE, Gabon—The Libyans, and the Organization of African Unity summit conference provided yet another insight into the strange fascination exercised by Ugandan President Idi Amin.

Throughout the four-day conference of African chiefs of state his hulking, bemuddled presence never failed to elicit laughter or applause from the continent's assembled elite.

On the surface, such marks of only slightly condescending respect for Amin appear hard to fathom, especially since last month in London Africans joined other members of the Commonwealth in condemning Uganda's wholesale disregard for human life.

After all, the men and women gathered here were not representatives of Amin's antics, reminding strangely silent when newsmen asked him why he had not denounced the Ugandan leader here.

The only charges of mass murder and atrocities heard throughout the summit were not leveled at Amin, but rather by the Somalis against the admittedly ruthless Ethiopian regime.

Nor did anyone bother to condemn atrocities said to have taken place in Sekou Toure's Guinea or in Macias Nguema's Equatorial Guinea.

Abnormal psychology experts doubtless could provide explanations for what happened here. Some African observers are convinced that Africa's attitude towards Amin operates on two levels: one dealing with the ideal, the other with African reality.

Less Exalted

The conferees here—and hundreds of thousands of less exalted Africans—know that the modern world does not tolerate Amin's bloodthirsty clowning. But for many Africans, Amin is the perfect model of the precolonial-period African tribal leader, in turn flamboyant, feared, ruthless but always respected.

Atlantic Contrast In Political Moods

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The New York Times correspondent in Bonn, Craig R. Whitney, wrote the other day: "There is a pervasive sense of deadlock and immobility, touching almost every aspect of national life."

He was describing the mood in West Germany. But it struck me reading the sentence that it could be said today of the political state of mind in any of the major countries of Western Europe.

Britain has a government unable to govern in the usual British sense—to pass legislation. The Labor government cannot count on a majority in Parliament for any significant part of its legislative program, not even the budget. In effect, it has reduced its list of ambitions to one item: political survival.

Waiting for Godot

France is waiting for Godot. The possibility of a victory for the Socialist-Communist coalition in the forthcoming Assembly elections dominates the national atmosphere. President Giscard d'Estaing and his government are also hobbled by Jacques Chirac's neo-Gaullist challenge for leadership of the right.

In Italy the question is whether any government exists at all. The Christian Democrats are in office by grace of the Communists, but no one seems able to exercise effective authority. Ideological gangs challenge the whole structure of society and law.

Nor do I believe that elections would release the governing processes of Western Europe from the grip of immobility. Britain may well be in for a period of fractionated Parliaments, where no one party has a majority. If the left does win in France, the prospect is for executive-legislative deadlock. In West Germany the rightist opposition is as divided as the government is uncertain. Italy has lately had an inconclusive election.

If there is a pattern here it is by no means a uniform one to be explained by one sweeping Continental generalization. These countries remain very different. Britain, whatever its problems, has a feeling of stability quite absent in Italy, where political kidnappings put the most basic assumptions of order in question.

Deadlock

But something more than coincidence must be involved in the deadlock of these democracies. One common element among them is the economic problems of the last few years—and the apparent inability of governments to master them. Even the West German "economic wizards" now have nearly a million unemployed. Voters everywhere may have come to the conclusion that neither right nor left has an answer to the deadly combination of unemployment and inflation.

People may indeed sense some-

thing more profound: that assumptions on which West governments have built the phenomenal economic growth of a postwar period are no longer valid. Resources are not always going to be available cheap. The environment will not absorb the wastes we pour into it without cost; in fact the costs of health and beauty and tranquility are already worrying.

The mounting tension between growth and environment transforms what has been one of the main points of political argument, namely which party can increase the average citizen's prosperity faster. Instead there are complicated choices involving science and medicine, human values that no party government seems equipped to make.

Another factor involved is the fear of powerful new social governmental forces in such nations as labor unions and multinational corporations. If government should drastically toward one or another of these forces, could threaten the society's racial tolerance and civil liberties. Hence voters may deliberately choose regimes without the power to act decisively—just as Americans have sometimes been thought to seek safety in having a party control the White House another Congress.

That view may help explain one of the extraordinary features of the British scene today: "I feel that most people seem to be content to have a government unable to do much govern. At least that way, the feeling the politicians cannot go off to deep end."

Immobility

Looking at the politics Western Europe these days, observing the pervasive immobility, one is struck by the contrast with the United States. Seldom in recent years can a political mood on opposite sides of the Atlantic have been different.

The United States had an election last fall that was almost dead heat. Big the electoral system still produced a clear winner with a fixed four-year term. And he has turned out to be a man with strong views determined to make fundamental changes and ready to make his decisions—as the cancellation of the B-1 shows above all.

Of course Jimmy Carter is going to have an easy time. It has to deal with a Congress it is difficult and often paralytic. His outlook. He has no sure economic answers. But much more room for maneuver in such a rich country, and the is a resurgent national spirit after Watergate and Vietnam. And somehow the American term, in its variety and complexity, has something Western Europe has not: a new political figure at a time when the ones have become unconvincing.

Letters

Double Fault

Re: Wimbledon tournament.
Why do the male tennis stars all look like angels behind a back, while the ladies behind their tennis rackets look like they ever will care for us tennis balls?

ANDRÉE BOCCA,
La Colle-sur-Loup, France.

Stonehenge Sexism

In the "People" column (JLT, June 25-26), there is a piece on the summer solstice at Stonehenge in which the members of the Druid order are described as "80 men, dressed as white-robed druids." Since more than half the participants in the ceremony were women, I wish to draw your attention to the inadvertent sexism of your coverage.

JOAN BATTLISS,
Norwich, England.

مكتبة لادن

Is Obvious Target

se Aide to Pope Deplores Lack of Discipline in Church

By Paul Hofmann

E. July 7 (NYT).—One of the most vocal critics of the Vatican's discipline of about half a dozen priests and laymen.

Today's L'Osservatore Romano editorial omitted any indication or even vague hint whether the Vatican was considering imposing further church penalties on Archbishop Lefebvre. Last July, the conservative prelate was suspended by the Pontiff from the exercise of all priestly duties. The archbishop ignored the papal censure.

Father Levi's thinly veiled attack on Archbishop Lefebvre appeared a few hours after the Vatican learned from a news agency dispatches that he was planning an appearance in the United States. The archbishop, 71, reportedly has accepted an invitation to consecrate a chapel in Dickinson, Texas, on Sunday. Under the church's rule of apostolic succession, Archbishop Lefebvre remains a member of the hierarchy as a "suspension" to the Apostles of Jesus Christ. Any priestly act he performs is considered invalid by theologians, although it may be illegal because of the papal ban imposed on the prelate.

gian Premier Hls for 'Real' C Parliament

USSELS, July 7 (AP).—Leo Tindemans of Belgium warned today that a united Europe will only be possible if the member countries of the European Economic Community d in organizing a real European Parliament.

Premier's statement marked the beginning of Belgium's presidential election for the next six years. He urged the Nine to direct elections to the European Parliament.

He said the election, due in 1978, would strengthen the dynamics of European integration.

is no exaggeration to say Europe will or will not be a reality according to whether or not we succeed in the foundations of a real European Parliament," he said.

issue has been hotly debated in some member countries. politicians fear that a newly elected Parliament would be on their state's sovereignty.

entourage of about half a dozen priests and laymen.

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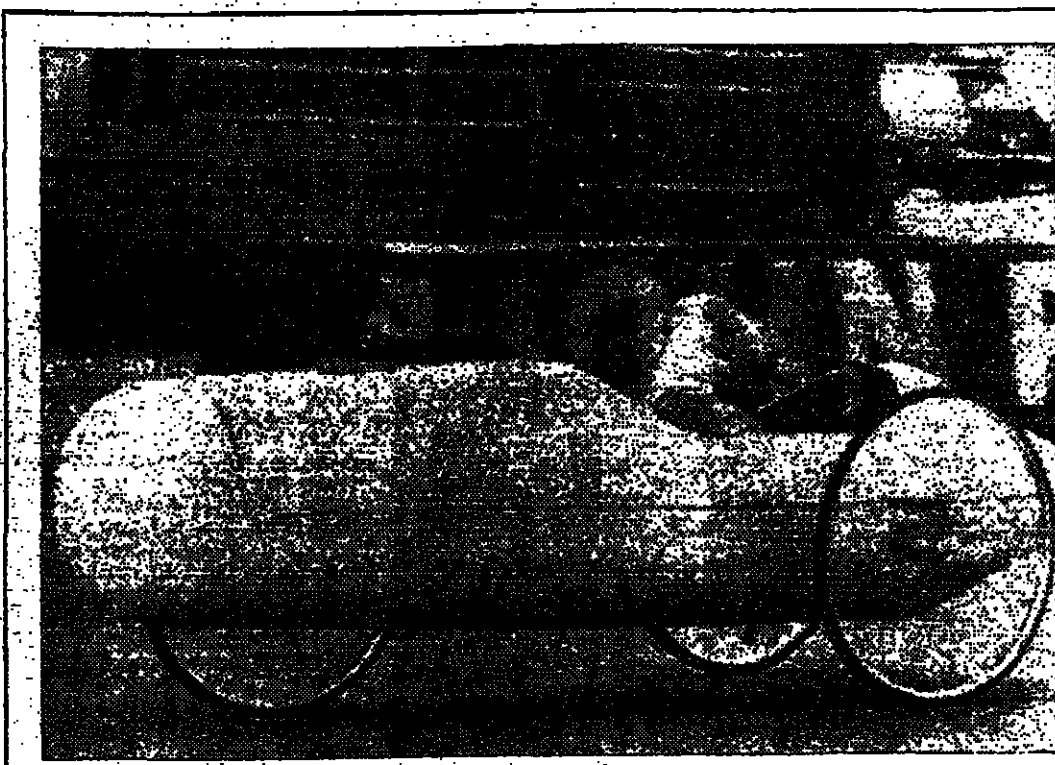
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Many churchmen in Rome now do not believe that the Vatican would drastically punish the dissent, although it had been disseminating warnings before last week's Rome ceremony that Archbishop Lefebvre might be excommunicated.

Rather, the Pope and high Vatican officials appear to have reached agreement that the best tactics are to isolate the archbishop, who accuses the Pontiff and his aides of being too liberal and rejects the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, 1962-1965.

Attempts by the church establishment to divert support from the clerical rebel are reaching directly into the Eocene seminary. A first sign was noticed last Wednesday when Archbishop Lefebvre was able to ordain only 15 subdeacons instead of, as previously announced, 22. No plausible explanation was offered in Eocene at the time why six seminarians had stayed away from a rite to prepare them for the priesthood.

Now it has been learned that some or all of the six have arrived in Rome as guests of a church institution. There is reason to believe that they are being counseled to proceed with their studies in some Vatican-approved seminary.



AROUND THE WORLD ON 25 GALLONS—A three wheeled cigar-shaped car produced by British team from Cranfield Institute of Technology won first prize this week in mileage project designed for engineering students when it was clocked over a ten-mile course and returned a gas consumption of... 1.087 miles to the gallon.

Chinese Pilot in MiG-19 Defects to Taiwan

TAIPEI, July 7 (UPI).—A Chinese pilot defected to Taiwan today in a MiG-19 jet fighter and the defection nearly triggered the first air battle between the Communists and Nationalists in 18 years when other MiGs tried to intercept his plane, military sources said.

The pilot, identified as Fan Yuan-yen, 41, will receive 9,000 ounces of gold—equivalent to more than \$900,000 at the Taiwan market price—under a standing offer by the Nationalist government.

He was quoted as telling Taiwanese military officials that he defected because "there are no human rights on the China mainland."

The MiG-19, the mainstay of the Chinese Air Force, touched down at Taiwan air base in southern Taiwan.

"Safe and Sound" Mr. Fan, a squadron leader, was "safe and sound" and undergoing debriefings by air force authorities, the Defense Ministry announced.

Military sources said Mr. Fan was leading an unknown number of planes on a patrol mission along the coast of the Taiwan Strait when he suddenly veered east to fly over the strait.

They said he sent the Taiwanese Air Force the "proper sig-

nals through a certain radio channel" as instructed by the Nationalists in a daily broadcast calling for Chinese pilots to defect.

Mr. Fan's fellow pilots, apparently under standing orders

Mauritania Aide Is Shot in Paris

PARIS, July 7 (AP).—Two gunmen shot the Mauritania ambassador to France today but officials at the American Hospital said he was out of danger. He was the third ambassador shot in Paris in the last two years.

Ambassador Ahmed Ould Ghanallah, 36, was shot this morning after he had gotten into his chauffeur-driven car near his home. Witnesses said two men about 25 years old approached the parked car from behind and fired six shots through the rear window.

A woman telephoned Agence France-Presse and said a guerrilla group associated with the Polisario Front was responsible for the attack. But in Algiers a denial of any involvement was issued by the Front, which is fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara, from Mauritania and Morocco.

to prevent such defections, immediately gave chase, the sources said.

An air force spokesman reported that Mr. Fan said he had been planning the defection "for a long time."

Freedom, Rights "I defected to seek freedom and human rights," the spokesman quoted him as saying. The spokesman said the pilot told of hearing foreign broadcasts, mainly those from Taiwan, about human rights and decided to leave China.

He also was quoted as saying that controls had been relaxed since the fall of China's so-called "gang of four," but people still were "greatly dissatisfied" with the situation there.

The pilot, a native of Szechwan Province in southwest China, was to be brought to Taipei for intensive interrogation before meeting the press, officials said.

It was the fourth defection of a Communist Chinese Air Force plane. The previous such defection involved a Tu-28 bomber on Nov. 11, 1964.

Officials indicated that Mr. Fan brought valuable intelligence documents with him. The documents apparently concerned air defense plans and other military information on the coastal area where he was based.

Can Cause Serious Side Effects

U.S. Report Finds Cocaine a Harmful Drug

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Cocaine, the stimulant drug that has acquired an aura of status, wealth and glamour, has been shown to be a "serious drug of abuse" whose side effects can include anxiety, insomnia, paranoid delusions and even, rarely, death, according to a government report made public yesterday.

The report, entitled "Cocaine: 1977," is a research report of the National Institute of Drug Abuse and represents, its director said, "our first major report describing what is known and not known about cocaine and its implications for health."

Dr. Robert Dupont said that it is "the first effort on the part of our government to summarize our knowledge of the drug cocaine," a subject that has been dominated for many years by "impressions, by hysteria, by political rhetoric." He added, "There are still far more things we don't know than that we do know."

Effects of Drug

The report gave no absolute figures of the amount of cocaine that can be safely used. It noted that "occasional, single-dose snorting rarely produces complications sufficiently severe to require medical intervention." But "high-dose abuse of cocaine," it said, can produce severe depression. Those who snort lines of cocaine every 10-20 minutes—a line is estimated at 25-30 milligrams—may experience "a state of extreme agitation with increased suspiciousness and even paranoid psychosis. Realistically, most individuals are unable to afford the quantity of cocaine necessary to produce such adverse reactions."

"Chronic high dose use," the report said, "increases the risk of medical sequelae. After a few days the pleasurable effects give way to an intense anxiety state with gross paranoid features, including auditory and visual hallucinations."

Mr. Dupont said that he was well aware that the report's conclusions ran "contrary to much street mythology" about the benefits of cocaine and the glamour associated with its use as the trendy recreational drug for celebrities and the rich. He said that he hoped the study would de-glamorize cocaine.

Not Like Marijuana

He added that cocaine has been riding on the coattails of marijuana and, although he supported the decriminalization of marijuana, "cocaine is not like marijuana."

Mr. Dupont said that research has shown that an estimated 8 million Americans have tried the

drug at least once and about 1 million have used it within the last month. Among high school seniors, a national study showed that 9 per cent of the class of 1975 and 9.8 per cent of the class of 1976 reported having tried the drug. Cocaine is commonly ingested by sniffing or "snorting" into the nose, where it is absorbed through the mucous membrane nasal lining.

The study, which cost \$4 million and took four years to complete,

reported that death from cocaine can occur from "snorting" the drug as well as from injecting it—a far less common method of use. Mr. Dupont said that laboratory experiments on animals clearly showed that cocaine can cause death. A study of data from medical examiners' offices showed 111 deaths recorded in a five-year period in which cocaine was involved, 26 of them associated with cocaine abuse.

He said that research has demonstrated that cocaine is significantly more dangerous than marijuana, but is still a relatively modest health hazard because of its high cost. He estimated that an ounce costs about \$2,000 and a "snort" or dose, \$10.

But he added that he was concerned about the potential abuse of cocaine since its use has reportedly increased in the last five years.

Reddy Is Named As Indian Leader

NEW DELHI, July 7 (AP).—India's ruling Janata party today named House Speaker Sanjiva Reddy as its candidate to be the nation's next president.

The opposition Congress party announced it, too, would endorse Mr. Reddy for president, virtually assuring his victory in the election Aug. 6.

Mr. Reddy, 64, was the Congress candidate for president in 1969. He lost the election when former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi urged her followers to support independent candidate V. V. Giri, who won. This forced the already divided Congress into a formal split.

The Indian president, the constitutional head of state, is elected by the national Parliament and the state assemblies, the majority of which are now controlled by Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata party.

Norwegian Liner To Visit Vietnam

SINGAPORE, July 7 (Reuters).—The Norwegian-run liner Rasa Sayang will be the first Western cruise liner to travel to Vietnam, the ship's owners, Thorsen Lines, have announced.

A spokesman said the 18,733-ton liner will leave Singapore for Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) on Feb. 5 on a 21-day cruise which will also include a visit to the northern port of Haiphong.

Some of the Western tourists will be able to travel by plane and coach from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi, the spokesman said. The liner will also make two trips to China in March and May, he said.

5 Die in U.S. Prison Fire

DANBURY, Conn., July 7 (AP).—Fire swept through a three-story cellblock at the federal medium security prison here early today, killing 5 persons and injuring 66.

Lynch Seeking U.K. Talks on United Ireland

DUBLIN, July 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Jack Lynch called yesterday for union of British-ruled Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. He said that he was arranging a meeting this month with British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

"Our position is that we desire unification of the Irish people and desire that they should manage their own affairs in this island without foreign or outside interference," Mr. Lynch said.

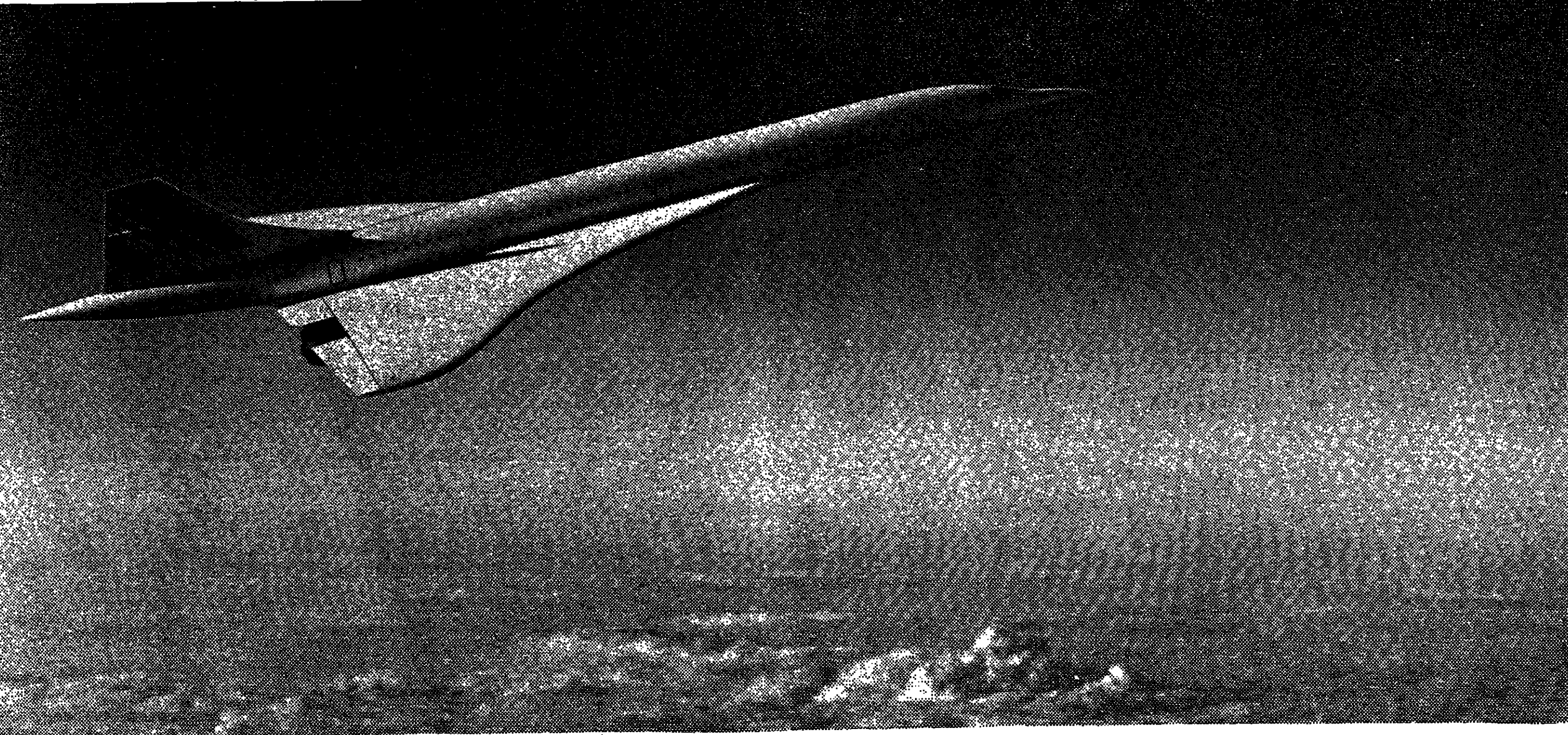
He said that when he meets Mr. Callaghan he will spell out the policy of his Fianna Fail party on Northern Ireland. The party wants the British to declare an interest in eventual withdrawal but does not demand that a timetable be set.

At his first major news conference since the centrist Fianna Fail won power in the general election June 16, Mr. Lynch said that he wanted to talk to Mr. Callaghan "about the whole situation in Northern Ireland."

Former Top Detective Jailed 8 Years in U.K.

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—Kenneth Drury, former chief of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad, was sentenced today to eight years in jail for corruption.

Drury, 56, was found guilty of receiving cash, entertainment and gold cufflinks from a jailed strip club owner. Former Detective Inspector Alistair Ingram, 43, was jailed for four years on similar charges.



The Daily News from Air France: Paris-Washington every day.

The world's fastest French-American connection becomes a daily event as of July 11, 1977. Air France takes you from Paris to Washington D.C. in less than 4 hours via Concorde. The flight leaves Roissy at 8 p.m. every evening, arriving in Washington at 5:55 p.m. local time. Conveniently-scheduled flights from all of Europe take you to Roissy, and connecting flights in Washington take you to New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Boston, Philadelphia and all of North America. You can be at New York's La Guardia by 9 p.m. And if you have to change airports, your transportation is guaranteed.

The incomparable Paris-Washington Concorde. The Daily News from Air France.

Depart Paris 8 p.m. Arrive Washington 5:55 p.m.
Depart Washington 1 p.m. Arrive Paris 11:05 p.m.

AIR FRANCE

The Home of the Brass Rubbing

By Rona Dobson

LONDON (IHT).—In London for only two days on a swing through Europe, Kit Pinner, of California, headed straight for the Brass Rubbing Center in a crypt of St. James Church on Piccadilly.

"My girlfriend told me to get on over here," he explained, pressing down hard on Sir Peter Courtenay's elegantly armored knee-joints. "She lost her own rubbing of this guy and wants another."

All around the visiting Californian, other enthusiasts yielded the heel ball, a small rectangle of solidified beeswax, used to obtain a reproduction of engraved brass tomb effigies by rubbing strongly over special paper taped to the brass relief beneath.

"It's a sure way of getting tennis elbow," said Betty Silver, in Europe for a week with eight women friends, all neighbors in Indiana. "But I love it."

Next to her, 12-year-old David Sandell from Surrey, paused in his rubbing to contemplate his 14th-century knight's thigh with pride. "Well, you have to admit it's a lot easier doing it in here."

Italy Literary Prize

ROME, July 7 (AP).—Novelist Fulvia Tomizza has won the 1977 Strega Prize, one of Italy's most prestigious literary awards, for his "La Miglior Vita" (The Best Life).

at a table than kneeling in a freezing old church," he said.

Beneath his silvered heel ball, a replica of Sir Thomas the Magnificent, 10th Lord Berkeley, was taking shape on the blue paper. The original figure of the bravely bedecked knight marks his tomb in the parish church of Wotton-Under-Edge, an English village probably more peaceful and picturesque than London's busy Piccadilly, but less accessible for the dedicated brass rubber with limited time.

Andrew and Patricia Dodwell, both former journalists and both 33, set up the center two years ago when the idea evolved after discussions with a friend brought up in an English vicarage and familiar from childhood with the problem of keen brass rubbers concentrating on a few famous and easily accessible brasses to their eventual detriment and the neglect of others less well known but equally rewarding in out-of-the-way churches.

"We decided that if we could get replicas made of tomb brasses from all over Britain and bring them all under one roof it would make life easier for the rubbers and save the brasses from further damage," Andrew Dodwell said. Their aim was not purely altruistic. Each replica is neatly laid out on a table, tagged with a price ticket for rubbing that includes all necessary material and the right to walk off with the resulting work.

"From the first day we opened, this place has been full," Mrs.

Dodwell said. "The most astonishing part is how word gets around, since we certainly can't afford to advertise on any scale. People come here now from all over the globe, about 70 per cent of them American." They estimate that 100 visitors a day come to settle down to serious rubbing, and many others call in to look round, buy brass rubbing prints, materials, books, even the replicas themselves.

"They're made from a solid mix of metal dust and plastic that look very like the real thing and can take a lot more punishment," Mr. Dodwell said.

They need to be resistant. Brass artists bear down hard on the shiny plates with their gloved heel balls and often keep at it for hours until they are satisfied with the result.

Alice Banks from New York heard others in her touring group talking, came to see for herself and ended up spending three mornings rubbing. "It's so great to participate in something," she said, gazing at her rendering of Sir Roger Bellingham. "After all that sightseeing, just to sit down and do something with your hands is a marvelous feeling."

Britain has been lucky in preserving about 4,000 memorial brasses through centuries of plunder and religious persecution, many more than survived on the Continent. The idea of using incised brass to replace stone effigies seems to have come originally from Holland and Flanders around the 13th century, and



Medieval knight gets a rubdown in London.

caught on quickly in England, partly because stone and marble had become extremely costly imports, and also because brass plates proved more durable and lent themselves to more intricate and detailed engraving than stone.

"There are some lovely brasses in village churches tourists would never see normally," Mrs. Dodwell said. "We pay royalties to all the churches that let us copy their brasses so many of these neglected places find us a useful source of income."

Scottish Brand

Mr. Dodwell had just been in Edinburgh to open a branch Brass Rubbing Center in a church crypt on Prince's Street. "We choose central sites, of course, but our main aim is always to help along a good cause through the rent we pay. Last year, we ran a summer center in Bath Abbey; this season it's in the Quaker Meeting House in Bath."

Open all year, the London location is in a basement of the Wren

Church of St. James, badly damaged during World War II, but now restored inside, contributes substantially toward the Church Restoration Fund.

The atmosphere is chummy, cheerful and industrious. Strangers turn to each other for advice, exchange knowledgeable chat, encourage exhausted novices.

The sample rubbings pinned up around the walls for guidance provide a visual history of English dress, customs, faces. "They aren't really portraits of the people represented," Mrs. Dodwell noted. "Engravers tended to turn out a sort of standard face, and experts can tell at once which engraver worked on certain brasses."

Among all the busy creativeness, young David Sandell admitted an ulterior motive. "I'm hoping to soften up my teacher with this rubbing of old Thomas the Magnificent all dressed up in his best breastplate so I'll pass my history exam at the end of the month," he said.

WAVERLEY ROOT : The Great Mystery Attending the Garlic

"GAR-LICKS," wrote Lucy Emerson in "New England Cookery" (1808) which she plagiarized from the earlier cookbook of Amelia Simmons, "though used by the French, are better adapted to medicine than cooking." This opinion was shared until half a century ago by a majority of her countrymen.

Garlic has been the vehicle in

the United States of a self-reversing snobbery. In my youth, its odor was associated with manual laborers. No one who had succeeded in getting through high school would have considered eating it; indeed, many persons at that level were virtually unaware that garlic existed. Exactly when or why garlic was suddenly ennobled in the United States and eating it became a mark of gastronomic sophistication, I do not know; but when I returned to the United States in 1949 after 13 years' residence in Europe, my friends vied with each other in offering me meals to cater to my supposedly acquired dashing Gallic tastes, in which all the dishes contained garlic except the ice cream.

"Garlic is a necessary presence in many of the most celebrated dishes in every course of both haute cuisine and cuisine bourgeoise," I read in the best American magazine article on garlic in my files.

The sentence quoted above is followed by a list of 18 garlicky dishes offered as examples of the ubiquity of garlic in the two classic French cuisines. Six of them may perhaps be made with garlic in the United States, but no garlic enters them in France (one does include shallots, but shallots

are a far cry from garlic). Of the remaining 12 dishes, none belongs to the haute cuisine and only one to the cuisine bourgeoise. The others are all regional, and most of them indicate that fact by their names—including *homard à l'américaine*, lobster American style, which is neither haute cuisine nor American, but a Provençal dish which got itself renamed, or misnamed, more or less accidentally.

Linked to Provence

Most Americans who know enough about French cooking to realize that garlic is the sign of a regional cuisine tend to look upon its heavy use as the exclusive trademark of Provence, probably because Provence is the most publicized region of southern France and the one best known to foreigners. Actually garlic reigns almost everywhere south of the Loire River; if there is any one region where it is most prominent, it would probably be the Catalan country, but in all of Languedoc it is so important that the name of the classic garlic soup, translated from one or another of the Occitan dialects, comes out as "boiled water"—garlic is taken so much for granted that it doesn't even have to be mentioned.

Garlic is of Asiatic origin, says a McGraw-Hill encyclopedia, al-

lowing itself a certain amount of leeway; it is a native of Middle Asia, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture; of the steppes of Central Asia, from which it was probably brought to Europe by Mongol hordes at a presently unspecified date, in the opinion of Louis Laget, author of "Le Livre des Epices, des Condiments et des Aromates"; of Middle Asia, west of the Himalayas, says the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," bravely narrowing the field; probably of southern Asia, says the "Encyclopaedia Americana"; of western Asia and the Mediterranean basin, says a vegetable dealers association, and so on.

Alphonse de Candolle, in his "Origine des Plantes Cultivées," pointed out that there is a considerable diversity in the names given garlic in the Celtic, Slav, Greek and Latin languages (the Old English *garleac* was already in current use by the year 1000). "To explain this diversity," he wrote, "we must suppose that its original abode extended farther west than that known at the time." Garlic has indeed been reported early in areas covered by none of the opinions cited above. Magellan found it somewhere in the region of the Philippines.

America does possess wild lic, notably *Allium canadense*, much eaten in pre-Columbian times by Indians, not as a seasoning, but as a full-fledged vegetable in its own right.

Our mentors tell us garlic was an important item in the diet of the laborers who the pyramids, and that it proved by an inscription or of them. Yet Don and Pa Brothwell write in "Food in Antiquity": "The use of garlic in Egypt is in doubt, as archaeologists have revealed neither inscriptions nor actual finds relating to it. No inscription? Then where this regularly reiterated comment about the testimony of pyramids come from? It is Herodotus (5th century BC) two rewriters of his text give us the same version."

A modern expert believes the word Herodotus used of mean "garlic," but "leeks," then, what about the stasis also regularly reiterated, the Egyptians swore oaths by, and virtually worshipped it? was true of the onion, and porting it Pliny (23-79 AD) in garlic for good measure amendment has been repeated divine revelation ever since.

(C) 1977 by Waverley Re

Light and Sound Show

The Cathedral of French History

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 7 (IHT).—Notre-Dame Cathedral is being glorified these nights by a sound-and-light spectacle of sweeping scope, a ceremony that dramatically illuminates 800 years of French history, transporting its audiences from the Middle Ages to our own day.

The text is in the form of a dialogue. In a romantic storm Victor Hugo returns to the banks of the Seine to enter into conversation with the cathedral, which he sided Viollet-le-Duc in rebuilding in the 19th century. As an historian of the past—whose famous novel recreated the Paris of 1480, employing Notre-Dame as its setting—and as a prophet of the future, Hugo asks the cathedral two eternal questions about the death of God and the death of Man.

The cathedral replies that it knows but one remedy for the anxieties of today and tomorrow: love. And the poet is invited to recapitulate with it the thread of its story, beginning when it received its mission from St. Louis, to protect France. It evokes its triumphant youth that it shared with Queen Blanche of Castille, mother and teacher of Louis IX, but Hugo disputes the angelic miniatures of the Middle Ages, preferring his own diabolical vision, which inspired "The Hunchback of Notre-Dame."

The past of France flashes before us in a series of revealing incidents. The mother of the scalawag poet, Francois Villon, prays to Our Lady to prevent his execution. The country, under the English occupation, the cathedral acting as a beacon in the dark century of the 100 Years War. Joan of Arc is solemnly rehabilitated with religious rites in 1455 after having been burned at the stake in Rouen in 1431. The which has become a saint, though she was not officially canonized until 1920.

Period of Tolerance
The toison sounds and the cathedral walls flame scarlet to witness the Saint Bartholomew massacre. Ensnared in the period of tolerance under Henri IV, the Vert Galant, the chicken-in-every-pot friend of the people. The Great Century—that of Louis XIII and Louis XIV—dawns to

spread the glory of France. Reason prevails over faith and comes the Revolution—again a red glare on the ancient towers—the Terror soon devouring its own.

We move into the 19th century, which was but 2 years old when Hugo was born, the son of an officer in the Grande Armée. Napoleon brings his only son to be baptized in Notre-Dame, June 8, 1804. The First Empire crumbles and with the advent of the Second Empire, Hugo, the liberal Republican, sought exile and only returned to France after its fall in what he termed "The Terrible Year," 1871, that of the Commune. The turmoil of the World War holds the scene, one of their tragedies being singled out in a quotation from a letter from a young student written on the eve of his execution by the Nazis.

Epilogue. Thirty years of peace have reigned in Europe and Notre-Dame, mighty ship of the Seine, casts off, raises anchor to carry its message of fraternity, tolerance and love to the world. Called from the shadows of the Pantheon, the spirit of Hugo proclaims: "God has only one forehead: Light, and one name: Love."

The recorded text is spoken by Ludmila Mikael as Notre-Dame; Suzanne Flon as Villon's supplicant mother; Philippe Noiret is Victor Hugo; Francois Chouquet is the Dauphin; with Rosy Varte, Michel Bouquet and Francois Farier in other roles, while Jean Chouquet has staged the spectacle, having collaborated on its scenario with René Bianco and Jean-Francois Noël.

It is being performed each evening at 10:15 and may be viewed from the Quai de Montebello (entrance fee 12 francs and standing-room only) or from the Bateau-Mouches (embarkment at Pont de l'Alma at 10 p.m. The voyage costs 20 francs.

Karl Valentin, the celebrated Munich cabaret artist, is a legendary figure. In his native town and throughout the German-speaking lands he was a beloved clown until the coming of Hitler, when he first had to moderate his sharp comments on current events and finally decided it was sagacious to shut up for the duration. He may be seen as a character actor in several German

films and many of his acts have been published, but as Valentin is apparently not to resurrect them to con theatrical life.

The Théâtre des Nations ed the Preles Theater of M for a guest engagement a Petit d'Orsay this week in a gram reputed to be drawn the late Jester's acts. Ala material proved so thra that it would have needed reappearance of W. C. Fie top form to extract even a ger. Was the famous Bas chawenwer as glum, spook, tententious as these visitors him seem? Did he indul such hideous cries, growl monotonous caterwauling? he, with Dracula masqu stalk the audience before th formance to make the cusp wish they had never come? he revive the old burlesque her-in which two drunks spaghetti and tosa it about is sau to have a single pa Lied Karlstadt, so why th lective bent? He is said to been hilarious, so why this hilly depressing show? It appear that the Théâtre d tions has been sold a b goats.

The Comédie-Française pro nounces its 1977-78 pro which will include seven ne ductions in the Salle Rich These are to be Marivaux's Acteurs de Bonne Foi, di by Jean-Luc Boutet; Alf Musset's "On Ne Badine Pas l'Amour," directed by Sipur "Dolt-on Le Dire?" of La directed by J.-L. Cochet; Ra "Britannicus," directed by Hiquel; Beckett's "En Attente Godot," directed by Roger Moliterni; "Les Femmes Savas directed by J.-P. Roussillon rivan's "Le Triomphe l'Amour," directed by G. R together with De Musset's Caprice," directed by Mich chevery.

In addition, under the (cle-Française's auspices Eliot's "Murder in the Cathu will be staged by the B director, Terry Hand, at Palais de Chaillot as a tribu the late Jean Villat, whose pany, of which Gérard P was the leading actor, occ that theater

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1977

Page 7

Nations Let
re Stretch
t Burden

ement Covers
ial Loans

S. July 7 (Reuters).—Today took a major step winning a breathing in the repayment of millions of dollars of debts to its French Finance Ministry ced that representatives of 11 major creditor countries agreed here to recommend that their governments late the bulk of interest on the African was due to make this in its loans. French sources said that rescheduling agreement is to that signed last year cent to be repaid over a three-year grace but "on easier conditions" they declined to elaborate. Dow Jones reported. officials recognized the difficulty of providing Zaire financial facilities and the efforts being made to restore its economy, Zaire added in a statement from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank as well as a Zaire delegation attended the meeting which examined the Zaire's foreign debt servicing. ministry statement gave res, but informed sources said the total foreign debt is at between \$2 billion billion, with official debt about half this.

Statistics show Zaire's balance-of-payments deflated to 135 million spending rights (about \$187 million) from 442 million in 1975. Creditors' meeting here a Zaire undertook to reduce to 15 per cent of aid debt accruing from the first half of 1976. n. the 11 lending nations agreed to grant a three-year period before the 85 per cent of the debt had to be repaid over a seven years. A payment was available from re Embassy here on re-aid but difficult in full of the terms of last year's ent. med sources noted Zaire's problem has been its over- on a single foreign-earning commodity, copper.

g the years leading up to ord copper price of over pound in 1973. Zaire itself heavily to expensive to develop its industry. uture and defenses. the copper price collapse low of 54 cents a pound the country's export earnings sharply and its difficult- paying off investment loans increased significantly. added. copper price has since but not sufficiently to aire's financial problems, res said. of Zaire's loans were con- between 1970 and 1975 a bulk of repayments due 1975 and 1978. countries involved at the ere the United States, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden and and. meeting was not concerned yments of Zaire's debts arial banks.

oullain Opposes New Economic Stimulus

IKFURT, July 7 (Reuters).—The chairman of one of Germany's largest banks, ng a slow rate of economic this year, said today interest-rate cuts and a vary package are not g. Poulain, chairman of rsche Landesbank, said nomic growth this year is fall to under 4 per cent 5.5 per cent in 1976. How- commended the Bundes- policies for having served port the economy and growth without unleashing.

id that cuts in key inter- would bring no noticeable to the economy spite the deutsche mark's strength, a fall in interest is not yet needed to urrency inflows.

ews conflict with those r bank executives who have been urging lower rates as a means of companies, especially ad medium-sized firms, to investments. oullain said the continu- or earnings position of industry has impeded a rise in corporate invest- this is the main reason satisfactory 1977 growth. latest production and gures show that no clear in the economy is due in and half, he said, and un- ent this year should more than one million

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Amax to Buy Australian Nickel

Amax Inc. has agreed to purchase over 10 years the entire production of the Western Australia Agnew nickel project, up to a maximum of 15,000 metric tons of nickel contained in concentrates per year, for about \$500 million. The project is 60-per-cent owned by Western Seleco and 40-per-cent by Mount Isa Mines. Production is scheduled to start in 1978 at an initial rate of about 10,000 metric tons of concentrates per year.

Montedison Sells Bank Holding

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino has bought control of Banco Lariano from Montedison for 151.25 billion lire (about \$371 million). The combined bank will become Italy's largest bank not owned by the government, with combined assets at the end of 1976 estimated at 9,400 billion lire. Montedison sold its 60-per-cent stake to raise cash after its plans to issue 350 billion lire in new capital got bogged down in domestic politics and to fulfill a central bank objective aimed at separating banks from industrial companies. Only 80 per cent of the purchase price is to be handed over immediately, with the rest being held against possible liabilities owned by Lariano.

U.S. Bank Buys Into Dutch Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of New York is to acquire a 10-per-cent share in Bank Mendes Gans of the Netherlands with an option to increase the holding to about 20 per cent later. The U.S. bank will acquire an 8-per-cent holding from the 40 per cent presently held by Dow Chemical Co. and a further 2 per cent through the purchase of shares held in Holland. A year after completion of this transaction, Manufacturers Hanover will have the option, valid for a further year, to acquire a further holding of

about 4 per cent by the issue of new shares. Further new shares will simultaneously be privately placed in Holland sufficient to ensure the holdings of Dow and Manufacturers Hanover together remain under 50 per cent of Mendes Gans' total capital. Mendes Gans made a net profit of 1.84 million guilders (about \$745,000) in 1976 compared with 1.55 million the previous year on balance sheet total of 684 million guilders compared with 552 million in 1975.

U.S. Car Sales Up 16.4 Per Cent

Both foreign and U.S. auto manufacturers had record-breaking June sales, pushing total U.S. deliveries 16.4 per cent ahead of a year earlier. Import sales jumped 53 per cent from last year's level to 197,700 units—a 73-per-cent share of the total U.S. market but below the May high of 20.9 per cent. The domestic car market was also stronger than expected, rising 11 per cent to 919,142 units. Combined foreign and domestic June sales were about 1.12 million units, up from about 983,200 a year ago. Despite the record total for the month, Detroit analysts indicate they do not see any fundamental change in the auto market from recent periods. "Sales aren't spectacular, just good," says one analyst.

BMW Sales Climbed 18 Per Cent

Sales of Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW) rose 18 per cent in the first half of 1977 to 2.5 billion deutsche marks, reports chairman Eberhard von Kuenheim. Due to the very high level of order inflows so far this year, he expects that the second half will be successful and forecasts "good 1977 results." BMW produced more than 150,000 automobiles in the first six months, about 6 per cent more than in the 1976 period. While the peak of the auto boom is over, he says he expects that auto production will remain on a high level in the foreseeable future.

EEC Leaders Urge Freer World Trade

By Paul Lewis

LUXEMBOURG, July 7 (NYT).—A strong call for Western Europe to insure that substantial progress is made toward freer world trade this year in the Geneva talks to liberalize trade came yesterday from two prominent European leaders.

The appeal was made at the European Market Parliament here by Foreign Minister Henri Simonet of Belgium and the president of the EEC's Executive Commission, Roy Jenkins, as part of a new program to hasten European unification.

The program comprised a series of decisions that the nine-member governments of the EEC will be asked to make this year. It is intended to break the paralysis now gripping the Common Market and open the door to further economic and political cooperation.

Besides progress in the Geneva trade talks, the program suggests new moves toward closer monetary cooperation between the Common Market countries, at a time when the dollar is under pressure and other signs of renewed monetary turbulence are apparent. The emphasis placed by both European leaders on obtaining good progress in the trade field this year is expected to be particularly welcome to the Carter administration, European officials say.

At several recent international gatherings, U.S. and other Western leaders have committed themselves in broad terms to securing such progress. But President Carter now plans to send his chief trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, to Brussels on July 12 to press the commission, which negotiates for the member states, to make a reality of these pledges.

Mr. Simonet and Mr. Jenkins put forward their program for invigorating the EEC in speeches here to the organization's largely powerless parliament, which groups selected parliamentarians from the member countries.

Mr. Simonet's backing is regarded as important because the Belgian foreign minister is taking over as president of the EEC's principal decision-making body, the Council of Ministers, for the next six months. He is thus in a key position to encourage progress.

In his speech, Mr. Simonet underlined the difficulty member countries are having making progress towards their proclaimed goal of greater economic and political unity in Europe, partly as a result of the worldwide recession.

Set Targets But he said that "something must be done if the faint hopes of those responsible for leading Europe to full economic integration and real political union are not to be extinguished altogether."

Mr. Jenkins said that if a series of upper middle-grade decisions could be taken during the next six months, they would provide "a platform of confidence from which we could launch some more far-reaching designs."

In addition to the trade talks, the two European leaders called for the EEC governments to examine their divisions in three other areas during the next six months. These are:

• Agreement on the siting of a new EEC-financed nuclear research project which scientists say could provide limitless safe energy by the end of the century by harnessing the process of nuclear fusion. At present Britain and West Germany are both vying for the project. But the British Labor government has threatened to go ahead with American help, if it does not get European backing.

[In Brussels, today, Britain lifted its reserve on funding of the joint research center in a move seen as an attempt to break the deadlock over the siting of the EEC nuclear fusion project, informed sources told Reuters.]

They said Britain announced it would stop blocking funding of the center. Until now, Britain has said it would maintain its reserve on agreement for the center until the EEC could agree on where to site its nuclear fusion project.]

• New steps to narrow economic disparities between the successful member countries like Germany and those such as Britain and Italy, which are poorer. This includes support for Mr. Jenkins' controversial plan for the commission to borrow \$1.2 billion to increase industrial investment in Europe as well as unspecified steps to promote closer monetary cooperation between member countries.

• And a start at reforming the EEC's expensive and protectionist agricultural policy, which is being criticized in some European countries for promoting high food prices at a time of inflation.

For the last six months, progress in the Common Market has been particularly difficult because Britain's Labor government, which is ambivalent about Europe, has held the rotating presidency of the Council of Ministers.

But now that the presidency has passed to the Belgian government, officials say that Mr. Jenkins feels the time is ripe to make his mark as commission president.

As a senior cabinet minister in several U.K. Labor governments, Mr. Jenkins is the first important political figure to head the commission. And his political background may be helpful in trying to get European unification under way again.

Citibank Says
Volume Off
On Bad Loans

Sees an Increase
In Demand for Loans

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ).—While problem loans are no laughing matter for bankers, Citibank is beginning to manage a faint smile. Its portfolio of bad loans is declining and the bank sees a pickup in lending activity. Executive committee chairman Edward Palmer said in an interview that the bank's portfolio of troubled loans is showing signs of improvement. "The trend is good," he said, indicating the volume of such loans has declined a bit. In addition, he said, the interest yields on these so-called non-performing loans "have been picking up" thanks in part to the renewed ability of borrowers to pay their interest charges.

At the end of last year, Citicorp, the holding company that owns Citibank, had \$2.03 billion of problem loans on its books. Such non-performing loans include those on which interest is not being accrued or is being paid at a reduced rate. The high amount of such loans pared the company's 1976 after-tax interest revenues by \$66 million from what they would have been had interest been accrued at the rates originally agreed upon.

Mr. Palmer declined to give any figures on the amount of non-performing loans currently outstanding or on their overall yield. He said that actual loan losses are "running behind last year," adding the losses are "somewhat less than we expected."

He said Citibank had been conservative in identifying possible troubled loans and the bank "may have been overly disciplined in this area."

He said that loan demand at the nation's second largest bank is beginning to improve. "In the last month we've begun to see a little pickup" in domestic business borrowings, he observed.

Company Profit

Revenue, Profits in Millions			
Bothmans Int'l.			
(Figures in sterling)			
Year to March 31 1977	1976	1975	
Revenue	1,492.0	1,206	
Profits	24.9	17.5	

Stocks Set Small Gain
In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed forward in the final hour of trading today after drifting through most of the session.

A modest increase in weekly money supply, easing fears of a new credit tightening, was credited with fueling the market's late-hour advance.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, rose \$100 million to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$322.4 billion in the week ended June 23. The broader gauge, M-2, increased \$300 million to an average of \$774.2 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged an 8.3-per-cent rate of gain while M-2 averaged an 8.9-per-cent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

Last week's jump in the money supply prompted concern among investors that another increase would add pressure on the Fed to pull in its credit reins.

Overall, analysts said, the market continues to be caught between fears of a slowdown in the economy and hopes for an improvement in the inflation picture.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 1.78 points at 909.51. At 3 p.m. it was ahead 1.02 points.

Volume totaled 21.74 million shares, compared with 21.33 million yesterday.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Fourth Quarter			
Del Monte			
1977			
Revenue	400.45	402.1	
Profits	15.5	14.8	
Per Share	1.29	1.29	
Share dil.	1.33	1.17	

Kroger			
1977			
Revenue	1,483.8	1,430.4	
Profits	50.94	53.2	
Per Share	4.24	4.43	
Share dil.	4.04	4.22	

Second Quarter			
1977			
Revenue	1,505.3	1,350.1	
Profits	15.44	10.4	
Per Share	1.14	0.77	
Six Months	2,960.3	2,690.9	
Revenue	26.0	19.1	
Profits	1.92	1.42	

Dollar Decline
Resumes; No
Support Seen

Heavy Sales of Sterling
Also Hurt the Dollar

LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ).—The dollar resumed its sharp decline against the deutsche mark, Swiss franc and yen on foreign exchange markets today as central banks again apparently refrained from giving the dollar any significant support.

Against the mark, the dollar lost about 1 pfennig at 2.3950 DM from 2.3158 DM yesterday. It fell to 2.4280 Swiss francs and to 254.57 yen from 265.33.

The dollar's weakness against these "strong" currencies resulted in a general depreciation against most other major currencies, dealers said.

In relation to the French franc, the dollar fell to 4.8687 francs with 4.8742 francs. The dollar slid against the guilder to 2.4595 guilders from 2.4630 and against the lira to 883.35 lire from 882.90.

The foreign exchange market is still highly nervous, characterized by rapid and dramatic changes in rates, one dealer said. Most dealers agreed that the dollar's weakness stems from the apparent intentions of monetary authorities to allow currencies to move in line with market forces as opposed to central bank intervention.

One new factor in trading today was the emergence of heavy pressure on the pound which in part triggered a rapid fall in the dollar—against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc particularly—around mid-morning, dealers said.

Funds were moving out of sterling and into marks and Swiss francs on political and economic uncertainties following yesterday's decision by Britain's largest union to end pay restraints and return to "unfettered collective bargaining" at the end of the month, traders said.

The Bank of England apparently gave the pound "pretty heavy support" at the \$1.7195 level and held it there, one dealer stated. Sterling partially recovered in late trading to \$1.72, down from \$1.7307 late yesterday.

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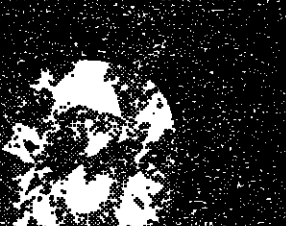

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78	78	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
79	79	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
80	80	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
81	81	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
82	82	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
83	83	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
84	84	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
85	85	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
86	86	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
87	87	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
88	88	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
89	89	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
90	90	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
91	91	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
92	92	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
93	93	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
94	94	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
95	95	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
96	96	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
97	97	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
98	98	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
99	99	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
100	100	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

ADVERTISEMENT

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Flash... Paris Bourse

JULY 7, 1977

(in Fr.
Per 100)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE July 7	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	D- YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 74 75 76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	321 - 237	299.20	364.90 - 287	8	5.5	89.14 - 82.00 - 55.63c	14,774	7/6 net dividend of Fr. 16.4 ex Fr. 15 in 1977.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	330.50 - 275	365.50	346.50 - 340	12	5.8	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	400	7/6 net divid. of Fr. 21.20 (ex Fr. 20.50) as of June 28.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass, food	532 - 362	464	480 - 489	24	8.2	28.38 - 24.59 - 10.13c	2,332	7/6 consol. net earnings = 46.50 less of 50 MF in 1976.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	146	168.50 - 168	51	8.0	14.96 - 14.41 - 13.34	1,866	Gross revenues 3 months 77 MF (vs. 2.78 3 months 76).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	109.50 - 81.50	107	110.10 - 107	4	6.9	11.18 - 16.82 - 24.40c	1,672	FEREM subsidiary: 7/6 hires 418 MF vs. 368 MF in 75 (+14%).
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	195 - 84	86.59	86.80 - 84.20	6	8.6	10.36 - 15.83 - 14.08c	5,739	7/6 net profit = Fr. 68.10 mil. net Div. up to Fr. 7.40 vs. 7
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	165 - 72.50	76	77.90 - 76.50	9	8.6	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	From April 76 to April 77 customer deposits increased by 10%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	96 - 67.50	73.18	76 - 73.30	—	18.9	28.13c - 9.62c - 5.55c	3,484	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 (vs 1975) payable June 30.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	172 - 78.5	145	152 - 147	4.6	7.4	— - 36.50 - —	2,193	Oct. 1, 75-Sep. 30, 76 profit = (-19.55%). Fr. 11 dividend (vs. 1975).
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	418 - 296	357	364 - 351.50	5	5.3	22.02 - 27.27 - 73.01c	1,497	Convertible (1 for 1) bond = 117.5 MF at 9.38%. Actual yield 1976 = 10.5%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	160.80 - 145	172.80	170.50 - 173	6.8	3.2	— - 26.94c - —	2,806	75.5% of Cavenham Ltd's cash paid by group.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 70.50	77.90	82.16 - 77	4	4.5	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	7/6 consolidated results = 9 (vs. 23 MF in 1973).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverages	451.50 - 268	365.20	366.80 - 361	28	2.2	17.84c - 5.71c - 12.87c	3,157	1976 group net profit = 494.4 MF (vs. 1975).
NORD (Compagnie du)...	Holding	22.10 - 17.30	20.20	20.66 - 20.10	12	7.4	6.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	7/6 divid. (Fr. 1.30) payable 1 Prospects 77 favorable.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	75 - 63	72	76.95 - 74	11	8.3	6.53 - 10.66 - 6.90c	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = (same as 1975).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem.-min	85 - 62.10	77.50	78.50 - 77	13	6.5	29.50 - 4.30 - 4.24c	25,142	7/6 consol. cash flow = 1,026 vs. 374.4 MF in 75 (+140%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	272.50 - 201	237	245 - 237.00	2	4.2	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,251	Peugeot-Citro 7/6 net cash flow = 1,468 MF (+100%) vs. 75.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	87.50 - 64.50	66.40	67.06 - 66.30	—	9.8	— - — - —	5,458	7/6 Group net consol. profit = 38 Net Div. of Fr. 4.
REDOUTE	Mail order	655 - 594	536	542 - 534	11	3.4	35.87 - 45.52 - 67.84c	936	7/6 7/7 net profit up 5.3%. Net Fr. 18 (vs. Fr. 15).
ROBOCO	Investm. Comp.	264 - 368.20	364.70	368.50 - 365.88	—	6.9	(not relevant)	22,572	For last 4 months 77, 234,000 shares issued (400,000 in 76).
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1085	1681	1613 - 1599	31	1.6	71.76 - 75.76 - —	946	7/6 7/7 dividend of Fr. 25 (ex Fr. 23 vs. 75/76).

(a) P/E calculated on 76 earnings after taxes.

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[illegible]

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The Bank Cantrade Ltd., Zurich, an affiliated institute of the Union Bank of Switzerland, has augmented its major participation in the Banca di Gestioni Patrimoniali S.A., Via Ploda 8, Lugano, through the acquisition of the minor participations previously held by a foreign group. Simultaneously, the name of this Lugano-Institute has been changed to:

and the share capital has been increased from S.Fr. 2,500,000.— to S.Fr. 5,000,000.—.

The new Board of Directors, after the resignation of the Italian representatives, consists as follows:

Vice chairman: Gerrit van Riemsdijk, *Managing Director*
of Bank Cantrade Ltd., Zurich.

Members: Eros Crivelli, Taverne.
Paul Ganz, Bassersdorf.

composed as follows:

Cesare Marcarini, Manager;
Gian-Carlo Muschi, Manager;
Raffaele Volonte, Deputy-Manager;
Gianmarco Cornaro, Assistant Manager;

The authors remain the same, namely KOREAG, KONTON & Revisions A.G., Zurich.

\$50,000,000



(A Japanese Company)

6% Convertible Debentures due August 31, 1992

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Nomura Securities International, Inc.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

Limited

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de Neufelize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de l'Union Européenne Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Crédit Commercial de France

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International, Inc.

Namur, France, N.V. Okeana Securities Co., Ltd. Okeana Securities Co., Ltd.

Print: William L. Johnson & Co. Print: L. Johnson & Co. Print: L. Johnson & Co.

[illegible]

Wynnum Wynnum Ltd.	Dunlop Brothers	Daily Bookbinders America Inc.
Yale & Towne Co.	Yarnall Bros.	Zellerbach Paper Co.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Ferrel- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Vickers, da Costa International Limited	Warburg Faribas Becker Incorporated
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Wertheim & Co., Inc. Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated

Dean Witter & Co. Yamaichi International (America), Inc. Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

July, 1977

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 7[illegible][illegible]

International Stock Indexes									
	Yast.	Pre.	Hgh.	Lgh.	1972				
Australia	91.40	92.30	95.50	87.50					
Brussels	102.28	102.72	104.22	100.35					
Frankfurt	142.66	143.81	147.53	132.11					
London	271.40	271.40	271.40	271.40					
London 500	204.37	208.84	213.28	184.45					
Milan	62.27	62.05	71.06	37.49					
Paris	27.60	27.60	30.20	27.50					
Stockholm	142.53	142.53	142.53	142.53					
Tokyo (1st)	37.61	37.54	38.14	36.70					
Tokyo (2nd)	4825.46	4912.49	5137.07	4670.24					
100 C. Truist	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00					
100 C. Tung	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00					

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

time with the Indonesian authorities resulted in negotiations of the present contract which were less drastic than had been feared last August.

In the British sector of the North Sea, the commercial production of the large-scale gas reserves of Frigg field could begin at the end of this year with eventual production rate expected to be 15 billion cubic feet/year.

In the Middle East, the Company is trying to consolidate its crude oil resources either through traditional oil purchases (Saudi Arabian contract) or within the framework of new formulas such as the agreement signed with the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company, ADPCO, by which CFT will participate in the development of two fields near the field of Abu Ali Bu Khabi, presently being developed by the company. In exchange for technical assistance, the company will receive payment as well as a share of production.

NEW YORK TO California \$210.19 ROUND TRIP

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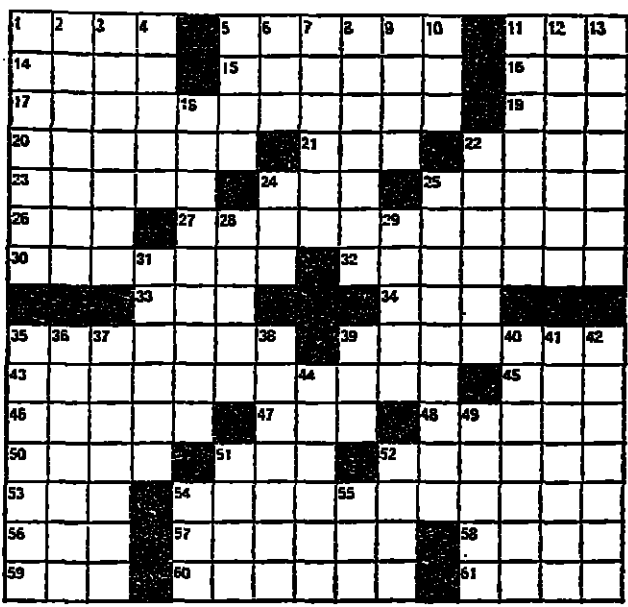
Caribbean	1,148
Latin America	1,148
Europe	1,148
Asia	1,148
Africa	1,148
Australia	1,148
South America	1,148
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East Africa	1,148
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Australia	1,148
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North Africa	1,148
Europe	1,148
Asia	1

of the market.			of the market.		
1976 HIGHLIGHTS			1976 HIGHLIGHTS		
Shareholders' equity (after income allocation)	8,252		Shareholders' equity (after income allocation)	8,252	
Capital expenditures	5,174 (1)		Capital expenditures	5,174 (1)	
Cash flow	2,876		Cash flow	2,876	
Net income (including minority share)	166	75.1	Net income (including minority share)	166	75.1
Crude oil resources		51.2	Crude oil resources		51.2
Refinery runs		58.1	Refinery runs		58.1
Sales of finished products			Sales of finished products		
Net unit dividend of OFF share: Pr. 9.40.			Net unit dividend of OFF share: Pr. 9.40.		

American Airlines

1011

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maeska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Soviet wire service
 - 2 Vehicle for A.J. Foyt
 - 3 Lath
 - 4 Part of 24 Across
 - 5 Twelve months, in Mexico
 - 6 Like "Pilgrim's Progress"
 - 7 M.I.T. room
 - 8 Go back to
 - 9 Like the oaken bucket
 - 10 Info
 - 11 Sully
 - 12 Corrida sound
 - 13 One hitting the books
 - 14 Dress a stone
 - 15 Specialist in certain roots
 - 16 Chemical in nail-polish removers
 - 17 Widows
 - 18 MOMA offering
 - 19 Oculist's specialty
 - 20 Torments
 - 21 Chair a meeting
 - 22 State of being undivided
 - 23 Snare
 - 24 Family vehicle
 - 25 Witicism
 - 26 Counterfeiter's nemesis
 - 27 Dakar or Danzig: Abbr.
 - 28 Gender
 - 29 Riggs' last stroke
 - 30 Gov. Brown is one
 - 31 Like some soldiers: Abbr.
 - 32 Chicken (Louisiana dish)
 - 33 Wagner heroine
 - 34 Diocese
 - 35 Fleshly
 - 36 Close a falcon's eyes
 - 37 Darn it, beetle! You ran into a tree stump!
 - 38 I couldn't see it in the dark
 - 39 Now we'll have to wait until morning to get towed off
 - 40 Can't you do anything right?
 - 41 Why don't you pull a crazy one? I'm a while 'til drunk
 - 42 Andy, what's your recipe for winning so many races? Could you advise me?
 - 43 Simple, pal—you get him to take the lead at the start and have him pull through the race
 - 44 I'm not that drunk
 - 45 Clyde, our daughter has run off with a guy from the carnival!
 - 46 It's gotta be the Barker
 - 47 How do you know that?
 - 48 Who else would run off with a dog like her?
 - 49 I hope everything works out for Dr. Morgan!
 - 50 Thanks for the call, Mr. Boshay!
 - 51 Everything will work out just fine, mister! Just give me that prescription—and make it fast!
 - 52 You do that—but, first, lock the front door and put up a sign that you're closed!
 - 53 Palace guards have not become much more efficient over the centuries, ahman.
 - 54 It is so, doctor, destiny.
 - 55 One more night—then this exhibition can move on and be somebody else's worry!
 - 56 Now, my enemy Kara-Hotep, you can reveal your secrets to Doctor Destiny!
- DOWN**
- 1 Alexandra was
 - 2 Like a hydrocarbon
 - 3 Save from ruin
 - 4 Dutch painter
 - 5 Carlyle, e.g.
 - 6 Heart, to Hadrian
 - 7 Word with Baltimore or golden
 - 8 Cloudy
 - 9 Scan
 - 10 Magus or Minoe
 - 11 Speaking to heat
 - 12 Medical foot
 - 13 "Northwest Passage" author
 - 14 Calendar or chant
 - 15 Motherless calves
 - 16 "— for the money"
 - 17 Synthetic fiber
 - 18 Become a member
 - 19 Casts evil glances
 - 20 Shakes a leg
 - 21 Springtime wild flower
 - 22 Unlike a bucking bronco
 - 23 Lees complicated
 - 24 Curious
 - 25 Ties
 - 26 Go to the Great Beyond
 - 27 "Hope springs —"
 - 28 Opinion; view
 - 29 Old letters
 - 30 Poet Teasdale
 - 31 Coward of Enland
 - 32 F.D.R. measure
 - 33 Ga. neighbor

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

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WEATHER

ALGABE...	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID...	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM...	24	68	Cloudy	MILWAU...	21	70	Clear
ANKARA...	20	68	Cloudy	MONTREAL...	28	82	Clear
ATHENS...	26	80	Clear	MOSCOW...	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT...	28	82	Clear	MUNICH...	27	81	Clear
BERLIN...	27	81	Clear	NEW YORK...	21	70	Clear
BIRMINGHAM...	22	72	Clear	NICE...	26	79	Clear
BUDAPEST...	22	72	Clear	OSLO...	25	77	Clear
BURBANK...	22	72	Clear	PARIS...	24	75	Clear
CASABLANCA...	22	72	Clear	PRAGUE...	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	22	72	Clear	ROME...	28	82	Clear
COSTA MESA...	22	72	Clear	STOCKHOLM...	16	61	Clear
DUBLIN...	22	72	Clear	TEHRAN...	28	82	Clear
EDMONTON...	24	75	Clear	TEL AVIV...	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE...	24	75	Clear	TOKYO...	28	82	Clear
FRANKFURT...	24	75	Clear	TUNIS...	28	82	Clear
GENEVA...	24	75	Clear	VIENNA...	28	82	Clear
HELSINKI...	24	75	Clear	WASHINGTON...	28	82	Clear
ISTANBUL...	24	75	Clear	ZURICH...	28	82	Clear
LAS PALMAS...	24	75	Clear				
LISBON...	24	75	Clear				
LONDON...	24	75	Clear				
LOS ANGELES...	24	75	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BARING JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

(d) Barbond...	SP455.80	(w) Alexander Fund...	SP455.80
(d) Bond...	SP455.80	(w) Bond...	SP455.80
(d) Bond...	SP455.80	(w) Bond...	SP455.80

BARON VON ERNST & CO.

(d) Bond...	SP455.80	(w) Bond...	SP455.80
(d) Bond...	SP455.80	(w) Bond...	SP455.80
(d) Bond...	SP455.80	(w) Bond...	SP455.80

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(d) Capital Int'l...	SP455.80	(w) Capital Int'l...	SP455.80
(d) Capital Int'l...	SP455.80	(w) Capital Int'l...	SP455.80
(d) Capital Int'l...	SP455.80	(w) Capital Int'l...	SP455.80

CREDIT SUISSE

(d) Actions Suisse...	SP455.80	(w) Actions Suisse...	SP455.80
(d) Actions Suisse...	SP455.80	(w) Actions Suisse...	SP455.80
(d) Actions Suisse...	SP455.80	(w) Actions Suisse...	SP455.80

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) DIT Invest...	SP455.80	(w) DIT Invest...	SP455.80
(d) DIT Invest...	SP455.80	(w) DIT Invest...	SP455.80
(d) DIT Invest...	SP455.80	(w) DIT Invest...	SP455.80

FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LTD.

(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset...	SP455.80	(w) Fidelity Amer. Asset...	SP455.80
(d) Fidelity Div. Growth...	SP455.80	(w) Fidelity Div. Growth...	SP455.80
(d) Fidelity Div. Growth...	SP455.80	(w) Fidelity Div. Growth...	SP455.80

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. LTD.

(d) Property Growth...	SP455.80	(w) Property Growth...	SP455.80
(d) Property Growth...	SP455.80	(w) Property Growth...	SP455.80
(d) Property Growth...	SP455.80	(w) Property Growth...	SP455.80

REFCO

(d) Refco Int'l...	SP455.80	(w) Refco Int'l...	SP455.80
(d) Refco Int'l...	SP455.80	(w) Refco Int'l...	SP455.80
(d) Refco Int'l...	SP455.80	(w) Refco Int'l...	SP455.80

SOPID GROUPE GENEVA

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(d) Sopid Groupe...	SP455.80	(w) Sopid Groupe...	SP455.80
(d) Sopid Groupe...	SP455.80	(w) Sopid Groupe...	SP455.80

SWISS BANK CORP.

(d) Swiss Bank...	SP455.80	(w) Swiss Bank...	SP455.80
(d) Swiss Bank...	SP455.80	(w) Swiss Bank...	SP455.80
(d) Swiss Bank...	SP455.80	(w) Swiss Bank...	SP455.80

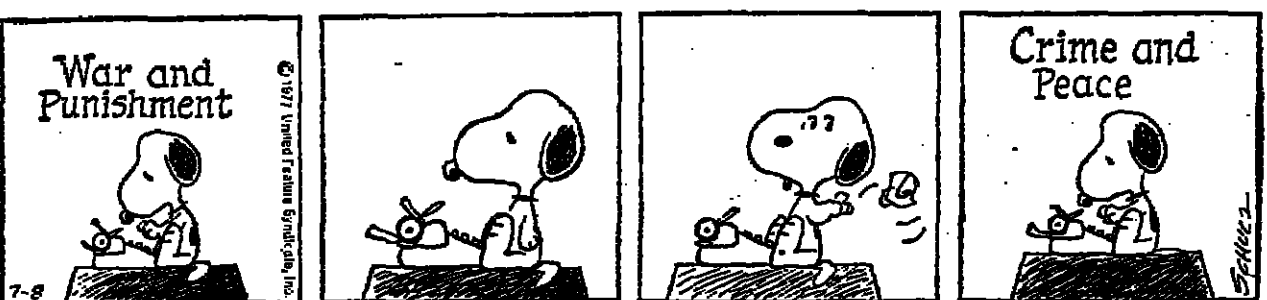
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

(d) Union Bank...	SP455.80	(w) Union Bank...	SP455.80
(d) Union Bank...	SP455.80	(w) Union Bank...	SP455.80
(d) Union Bank...	SP455.80	(w) Union Bank...	SP455.80

UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Union Invest...	SP455.80	(w) Union Invest...	SP455.80
(d) Union Invest...	SP455.80	(w) Union Invest...	SP455.80
(d) Union Invest...	SP455.80	(w) Union Invest...	SP455.80

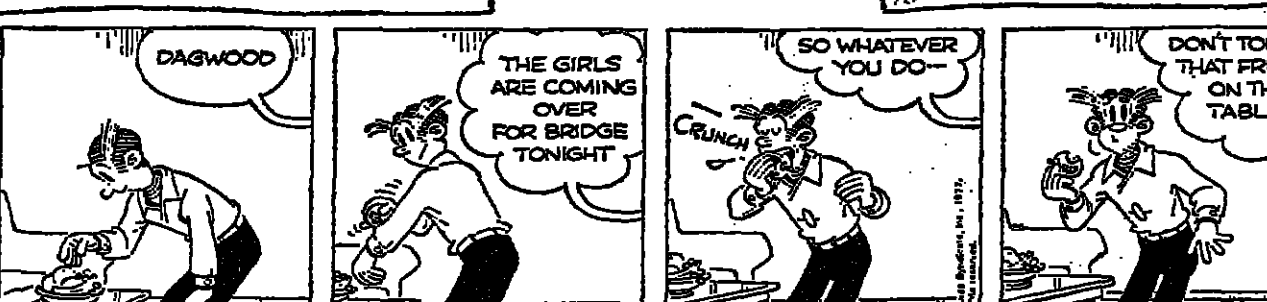
PEANUTS



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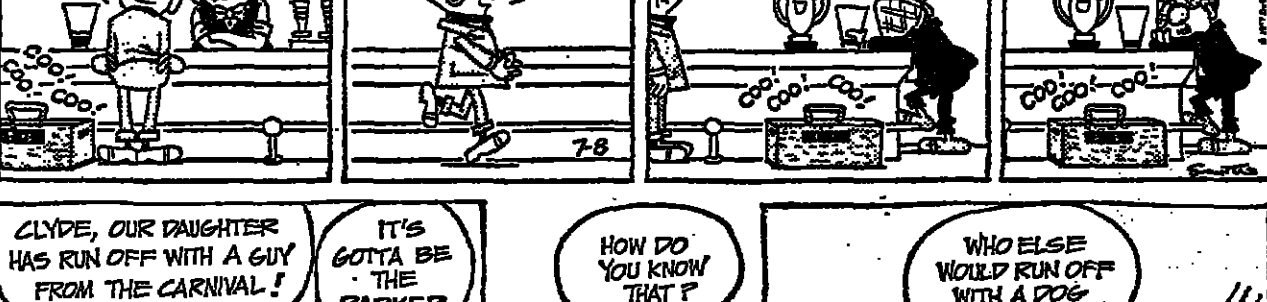
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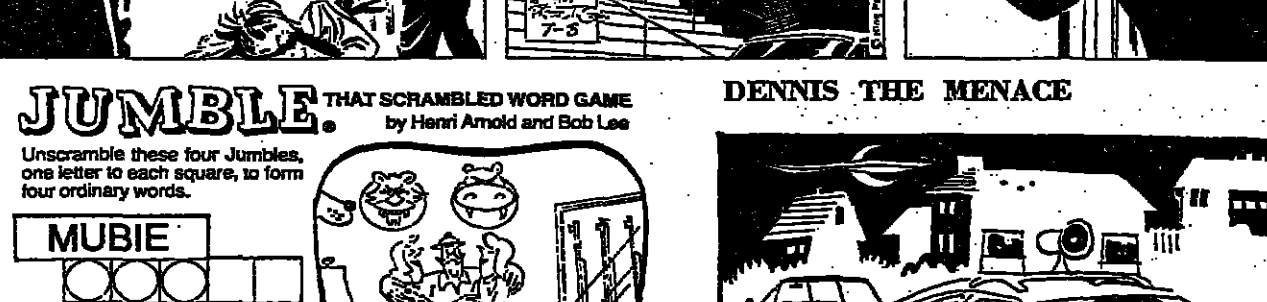
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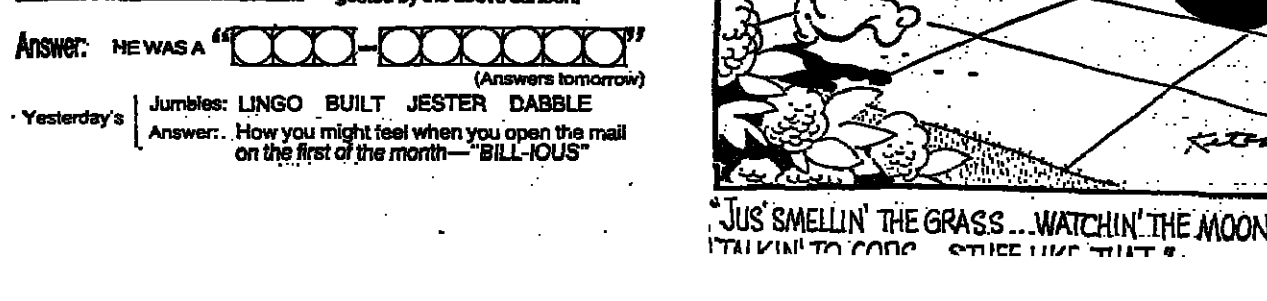
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BOOKS

TRANSATLANTIC PATTERNS

Cultural Comparisons of England With

By Martin Green. Basic Books. 298 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Ha

INsofar as there is a prescriptive point to Martin Green's "Transatlantic Patterns: Cultural Comparisons of England With America," it is approximately this: neither England nor the United States has erected a civilization that holds the key to the future of the English-speaking cultural and intellectual community. But if we compare their many opposing tendencies, it is possible to imagine a synthesis that may point the way to a more vital future.

This prescription—even in the vague terms I have offered it here—will not come as much of a surprise to anyone who has followed Green's lively and original intellectual career. He seems to have made a profession out of identifying opposing tendencies of the two. It is a habit of mind he has cultivated ever since, as a disciple of F. R. Leavis's humanistic literary criticism at Cambridge, he discovered C. P. Snow's "Two Cultures" and tried to learn about science and medicine between it and literature. It has been evident in all his previous books—the best known of which in this country are probably "The Von Richthofen Sisters: The Triumph and the Tragic Modes of Love" and "Children of the Sun: A Narrative of Decadence in England After 1918"—right up to his recently published science-fiction novel, "The Earth Again Redeemed," about two contending civilizations establishing a common nucleus some time in the post-nuclear-holocaust future.

It probably even explains why Green, born in England and educated at Cambridge, has chosen to settle in America and teach at Tufts University. No wonder he credits as a major influence "the extraordinary playful genius of Nabokov, whose lessons I might be said to be applying now."

But the point of "Transatlantic Patterns" is not really prescriptive. In fact, any point it makes at all seems something of an afterthought. For one thing, it contains a number of chapters developed from essays and reviews that were originally written for periodical publications. And as is usually the case with such books, it requires a certain looseness of design to accommodate all the subjects that are covered here. It requires a certain amount of rewriting as well, which occasionally seems to have been halfhearted, if the abortive endings of some of the chapters is valid evidence.

Actually, his summary of the two in found in his "Two Cambridge which he offers as basic sketches of 'gland, in 1950, P. Mass. in 1970. epiphanies, they to describe in any own. In fact one understand their: has finished real- istic Patterns." they are no long

Christopher Lehmann-Ha
a book reviewer
York Times

BRIDGE

South opened with one no-trump on the diagram, showing a "good" 15 points up to 18, and West overcalled with two spades. The obvious move for North was two no-trump, showing a moderate hand and inviting three no-trump. However he bid three diamonds, showing a desire to play in that contract.

In theory, South should have passed three diamonds, but he persevered to three no-trump, in spite of his minimum holding, for the theoretical reason that he wanted the spade lead to come up to him.

He was right in a sense: Three diamonds would have been defeated by normal defense after the opening lead of the spade jack, and he came within a hair's breadth of making three no-trump.

An expert in the West seat would probably have led the ace of spades, hoping to judge what to do at the second trick, or even the queen of spades. Either of these leads would have served to defeat the contract, but West made the normal fourth-best lead of the eight and matters became interesting.

A player who overcalls an opening no-trump bid should have at least a six-card suit, and South hoped that West remembered this useful guideline. Nervously, he allowed the jack to win, prepared to look foolish if East held another spade but knowing that if that happened his contract was doomed with any play.

East returned the club deuce, a dubious move that gave South the chance to score three tricks in

the suit. But it was not inclined to in one basket, won with the ace king, and East had appeared.

The contract became hopeless if led a club, but he had the ace and this established gave South a New South an tricks, and faced of working out end game. He diamond tricks, some surprise it away all his re 'The position was

by East's re- ment, East over- ed in a fashion declarer maximum East had discar saved two heart the right play, found himself at club plays. He to lead a low heart, remembering the have made the v playing the ten to It can be seen t play was for Sou to the king and queen, planning th himself why West his spades, and West was trying, stut quater and if West bid four contract was self location of the b So declarer con King of clubs, it eight, expecting v lead from the b trick. 70 in th took two club t

NORTH
♠ A 8 7
♥ A 4
♦ Q 7 10 9 8
♣ 2 4 3

EAST
♠ J
♥ K 9 5
♦ 3 7 2
♣ Q 10 7 2

SOUTH (W)
♠ Q 10 6 3
♥ K 9 5
♦ K 8 3
♣ A K 8

Not. sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1NT. West: 2♠. North: 3♦. East: 3NT.

Albie Leads Open Despite Hayes' Record 63

Scotland, July 7 (UPI)—Malcolm Albie gained the 106th British Open in a second-round 70 Albie course par at 137 at the stroke ahead of American Mark Hayes.

Hayes, who had a second-round 63, was tied for 137 with Albie.

Albie, who had a first-round 70, was tied for 137 with Hayes.

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Ken Singleton
Hot Hitter

Dutchman Wins 6th Leg of Tour

LIMOGES, France, July 7 (UPI)—Jan Paas of the Netherlands broke from the pack with a mile to go today and won the sixth stage of the Tour de France road-racing race by 10 seconds with a time of 6 hours and 40 seconds.

Dutchman Thureau of West Germany finished 50th, but retained the overall leader's yellow sweater, which he has not relinquished since last Thursday's time-trial prologue.

He kept his lead of 58 seconds over his closest rival, Eddy Merckx of Belgium.

Paas, 34, had an average speed of 23 miles an hour over the 139 miles from Bordeaux to Limoges, on the western fringe of the mountainous Massif Central, in a stage marked by numerous breakaways and a few falls.

Reds' HRs Beat Braves

ATLANTA, July 7 (UPI)—Dave Concepcion's grand-slam homer keyed a six-run eighth inning last night which snapped a 6-9 tie and carried the Cincinnati Reds to a 15-13 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

The Reds had four homers for the second straight night with Bench hitting his 19th and Ken Griffey his eighth during a five-run second inning. Pete Rose, who had four straight hits and four RBI, got his fourth homer in the fourth.

Pirates 11, Cardinals 5

At Pittsburgh, a three-run pinch-hit home run by Fernando Gonzalez with two out in the seventh helped offset an earlier seven-run rally by St. Louis and led Pittsburgh to an 11-3 victory over the Cardinals.

Cubs 8, Expos 6

At Chicago, Don Stanhouse hit the first grand-slam home run ever by a Montreal pitcher, which also was his first major league homer, to cap a five-run second and then lost the game to Chicago, 8-6, when Greg Gross also hit his first major league home run in the sixth with two men on base.

Bruce Sutter pitched the final 2 1/3 innings to gain his 22d save.

Astros 2, Dodgers 1

At Los Angeles, Jose Cruz homered with personality in the 14th to lift Houston to a 2-1 victory over Los Angeles.

Phillies 5, Mets 3

At Philadelphia, Tim Lincecum's pinch-hit sacrifice fly capped a three-run sixth-inning rally which staked Philadelphia to its seventh straight victory, a 5-3 decision over New York.

Padres 7, Giants 5

